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CITY OF CHARLESTOWN.



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DOCUMENTS

PRINTED BY THE ORDER

OF THE

CITY COUNCIL,

OR OF ONE OF THE BRANCHES THEREOF

DURING THE MUNICIPAL YEAR

1847-8.

CHARLESTOWN:

HENRY S. WARREN.....PRINTER.

1848.

1671

City of Boston

240 696

Dec 20/77.

EXTRACT FROM CITY ORDINANCES.

SECT. 3. All reports and other documents which may be ordered by either branch to be printed, shall under the direction of the joint standing committee, be printed on good paper and in uniform manner ; and in addition to the number which may be ordered by either branch, there shall always be printed fifty extra copies of each report and document so ordered to be printed, forty of which may be sent by the Mayor, with a printed copy of this section, to the Mayors of such other cities, and to such other public institutions as he may designate, all documents which may be sent to the Mayor in exchange therefor, shall be by him preserved for the use of the city, and they shall from time to time be arranged, bound and lettered under his direction, in a suitable manner, and shall always remain in the room of the Mayor and Aldermen ; and the remaining ten copies shall be retained in the possession of the City Clerk, who shall at the end of each year cause the same to be bound and lettered in a uniform style, and when bound one series shall be deposited in each of the following rooms, namely : Of the Mayor and Aldermen, of the Common Council, of the School Committee, of the Overseers of the Poor, of the Engineers of the Fire Department, of the Assessors, of the Treasurer, and the remainder shall be safely kept by the City Clerk.

LIST OF DOCUMENTS.

Mayor's Inaugural Address.

City Register.

Report on Licenses.

Communication of the Mayor in relation to the Trainingfield.

Opinion of C. P. & B. R. Curtis, as to the Laying out of Streets.

Address of the Mayor at the laying of the corner stone of the High School building.

Report of the Select Committee on the Petition of A. R. Decoster and others.

Report of a Special Committee of the Common Council on the subject of accepting Lynde and Second streets.

Annual Report of the School Committee.

Statement of Receipts and Expenditures of the City.

CITY OF CHARLESTOWN.

THE

INAUGURAL ADDRESS

OF THE

MAYOR,

DELIVERED APRIL 26TH, 1847,

UPON THE FIRST ORGANIZATION OF THE

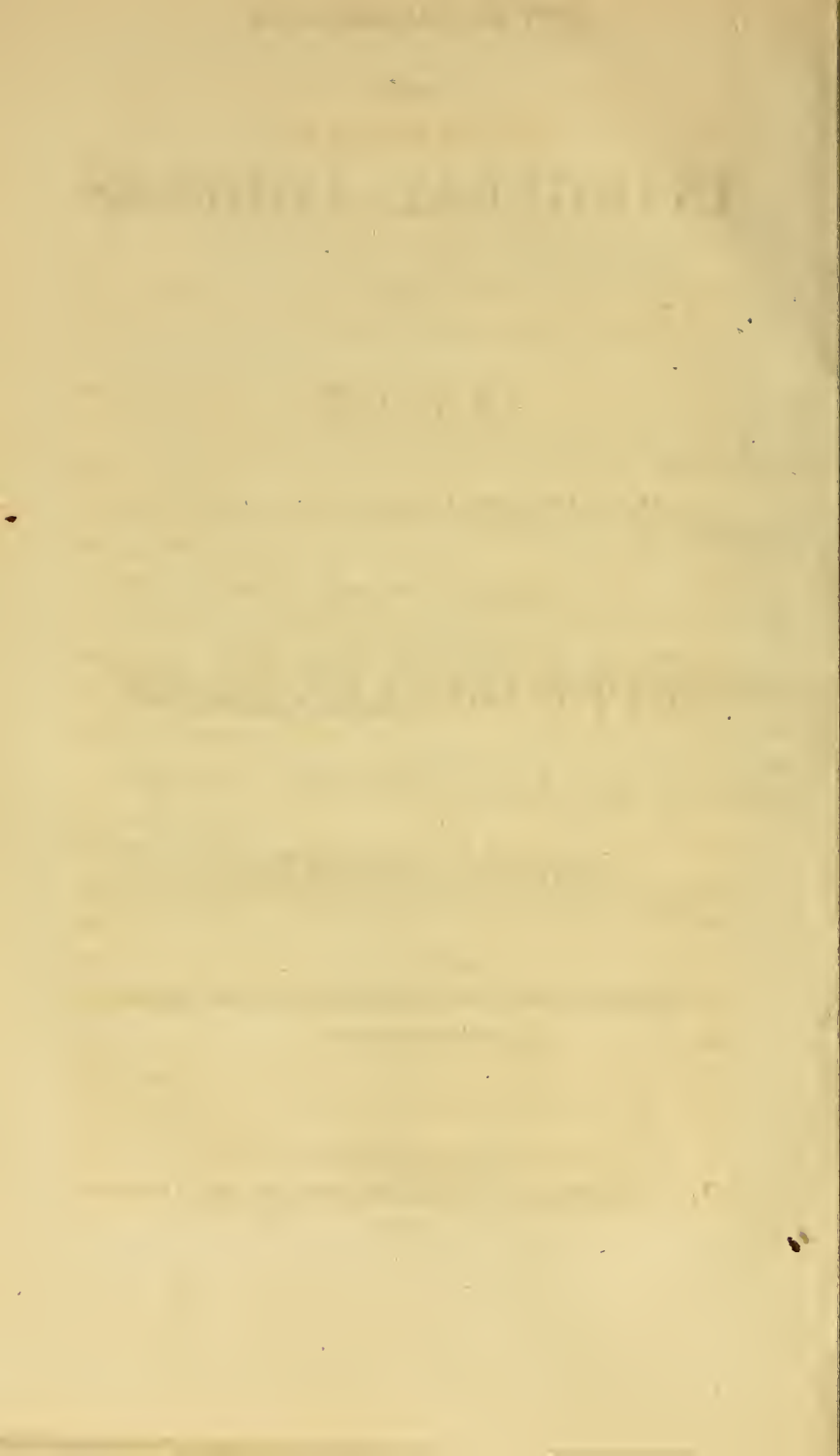
CITY GOVERNMENT

OF THE

CITY OF CHARLESTOWN.

Published by Order of the two Branches of the City Council.

CHARLESTOWN:
PRINTED AT THE FREEMAN OFFICE
1847.



A D D R E S S .

*Gentlemen of the Board of Aldermen and of the
Common Council :—*

THIS is the day which has been selected by the proper authority, for putting into operation the new form of government adopted by our fellow-citizens. The oath we have just taken, and the organization of our respective Boards, which must immediately be made, will complete all the pre-requisite arrangements necessary to the establishment of the city of Charlestown. The city charter, which the Legislature enacted over two months since, has been ratified, after full deliberation, by the largest vote that has ever been polled by the inhabitants of Charlestown, and by so decisive a majority, that every one feels bound to be content with the result. Let it be our constant care, Gentlemen, so to discharge our respective duties, and to make such discreet and adequate provisions for the welfare of our constituents, that no one will have cause from us to regret this important change in our form of government.

One of the first subjects that will come before you, after the necessary officers shall have been elected, will be to prepare suitable accommodations for the City Government. The sessions of the Common

Council must always be open to the public, and so must be those of the Board of Aldermen, except when engaged upon executive business. Both boards will therefore require for their own use commodious apartments. A large Hall must also be maintained; for there is reserved to the citizens at large, by the express terms of the charter, (which, without any such provision, would be deemed inalienable,) the right to hold general meetings to consult together upon the public good. Convenient rooms will also be necessary for the various officers that may be appointed, as well as for the several standing committees of the City Council. It seems to me, that the edifice in which we are now assembled may be easily altered, so as to answer all these desired ends. It was erected not quite thirty years ago for a Town Hall and a Market, at a time when the territory of the town extended to eight or nine miles in length. It was a highly creditable undertaking for that period; it is a substantial and well proportioned structure. It is, however, so constructed that it could not conveniently subserve any private use, and therefore could not be sold without loss. Should it be disposed of, I apprehend there would be no little difficulty in selecting a new site, and in deciding upon the style and cost of a new edifice. And, inasmuch as all the voters of Charlestown have heretofore been so generally satisfied with this location, it would seem unwarrantable, for many years to come, to incur the heavy expenditure of a new building, for the supposed

greater convenience of the different boards of public officers, when there are wanted so many other things more essential to the convenience of our fellow-citizens at large. I therefore recommend, that under the direction of a skilful architect, the proper alterations be made in this building, in a plain but tasteful manner, and that it hereafter be denominated the City Hall.

Ward rooms will be necessary for Wards Two and Three. These can probably be hired for the present. Whenever it shall be determined to erect a new school-house in either Ward, or to enlarge an old one, a Ward room can be added with but little additional expense. There is a peculiar fitness in uniting the school and the Ward room under one roof, for thus our children may be perpetually reminded that they are to qualify themselves at school, so that on arriving at the age of manhood, they may exercise with discretion the right of suffrage, the inestimable boon to a free and intelligent citizen.

It will be the first duty of the City Council to examine the state of the finances, and to ascertain the exact amount of the town debt which the city must assume. The amount of the funded debt and known liabilities is nearly \$80,000 00, which sum is exclusive of the Surplus Revenue. This last is but a nominal debt, as there is no probability that it will ever be recalled by the National and State governments. There are probably several arrearages in the various departments of the town service, and several unliqui-

dated and contested claims. The whole amount of these should be ascertained in the outset, in order that measures may be taken for their immediate settlement, and that no part thereof be attributed to the city government. When our present municipal debts and liabilities shall be accurately determined, I recommend that a system be devised and steadily pursued for their gradual extinction. By raising for this purpose a specified sum annually, (which should not be less than \$3000 00 and need not be more than \$5000 00,) and by paying off so much of the floating debt, or by scrupulously investing the sum raised in a productive and safe sinking-fund, this comparatively small debt may be swept off in a few years. The utility of well managed sinking-funds has been conclusively demonstrated by Massachusetts and by Boston, both of which will soon by their aid, be freed from all pecuniary liabilities.

Whenever it shall be found to be advisable to incur a heavy and extraordinary expenditure for an important object, the necessary means should, at the same time, be devised. The same vote or ordinance that authorizes the undertaking, should provide for the raising of a sufficient sum therefor, either during the current year, or by equal instalments during each succeeding year, until the whole sum shall be obtained. Blindly to incur a public debt, year after year, without providing for its repayment, is impolitic and illiberal. The more important and valuable the object, the more reasonable and equitable it is, that the gen-

eration which adopted it, should pay something each succeeding year for its accomplishment. Posterity will never thank an improvident ancestry for having bequeathed a public debt, contracted for purposes, from which the greatest benefit is generally derived by the age which originated them. Each generation will find public objects and improvements enough of its own to provide for, without having to pay the debts of its remote predecessor.

The municipal authorities, as well as the inhabitants, have heretofore suffered much from the want of a correct and extended plan of Charlestown. I recommend that a thorough and accurate survey of the whole city be taken at once, and that a plan and a profile thereof be prepared upon a large scale, delineating the streets and courts as they now are, and also showing by dotted lines such alterations and improvements as ought at some time to be made, the grade to which the streets should be reduced or elevated, and the course and depth of the common sewers, which are or ought to be constructed. Lithographic copies of such a plan, upon a diminished scale, would find a ready sale amongst the owners of real estate and other citizens. Persons intending to build may then be able to know how they should set their foundations, to conform to the permanent grade of their respective streets; but heretofore they have been subjected to great trouble and perplexity, as well as to needless expense.

A considerable annual outlay will be required, for

several years to come, for the improvement of our streets and side-walks. Whatever is found requisite should be done in a thorough and scientific manner, and by the employment of the best materials, so that the same work may not require renewal. The city government should receive, with prompt attention, applications for the laying out of new streets, and for the widening and improvement of old ones, and should evince a disposition to meet the advances of proprietors with liberality—ever remembering that it is the part of true policy to encourage the improvement of vacant lots by the building thereon of permanent and sightly structures, and the part of wisdom, to regard in advance the interests and wants of coming years. The City Government ought to do every thing within the scope of its authority, toward providing, or causing to be provided, passable side-walks in all the inhabited streets of the city. Many of our streets need to be furnished with edge stones, with crossings, and also with paved gutters and common sewers ; and it is desirable that the work be immediately prosecuted in a systematic, economical and workmanlike manner. A small sum may be profitably expended in the setting out of a few shade trees, and in the care of those trees which a few years since were set out in our streets from the judicious legacy of a late distinguished inhabitant. A moderate annual outlay towards rendering our public streets and squares cleanly, agreeable and tasteful, will be

repaid an hundred fold, in promoting the health and comfort of the citizens.

It is highly desirable that our streets should be sufficiently lighted in the night time. This subject deserves more attention than it has hitherto received. It will be the duty of the city government to let the city lights so shine in the streets, that the people, who have occasion to be out during the night, may see ;—in order that they may pass therein with greater security, and that robbers and all mischievous persons may be more easily detected.

Charlestown is not now so fortunate as some other places of its size and importance, which own one or more commons or squares, enclosed by durable fences and ornamented with walks and trees, where the citizens may enjoy an agreeable promenade and the children may indulge in salutary exercise. There is a small common without the neck, which was, during the last year, improved, partly at the expense of the town, and partly by the contributions of individuals. And there is also the common, known immemorially as the training-field, which, unfortunately, if not illegally, has for a long period been encumbered by a heterogeneous assortment of public buildings.

In the year 1825 the town might have made a favorable arrangement with the Bunker Hill Monument Association, by which, upon the payment of fifteen hundred dollars to be raised by taxation, and by the subscription, on the part of the inhabitants, of a cer-

tain specified amount, a permanent right might have been secured to the inhabitants, for the purposes of a common, in all the lands originally purchased by the Association. The arrangement was not carried into effect, and subsequently the Association was obliged to dispose of the largest portion of its lands, to relieve itself from debt. But what the town has lost by not securing a right in the original purchase, the city will gain in the end, by the increase of taxable property occasioned by the sale, on the part of the Association, of eligible building lots, which, with the buildings that will probably be erected thereon, will, in a few years, be equal to half a million of dollars. This consideration will somewhat reconcile us to the loss of a spacious, open field or common, extending from High to Bunker Hill streets, and will enable us to keep in better order the two which remain to us. I trust that the City Council will see to it, that no further obstructions are permitted on the training-field, and will, from time to time, as opportunity offers, remove those that are now upon it, and will also provide that the grounds be kept in decent order. If a different course be pursued, the time will soon come, (when the population of the place shall be more dense and compacted,) that it will be a matter of astonishment, that such parsimony and want of forecast could ever have been exhibited.

The support of the poor is one of the duties incumbent upon municipal bodies. It is alike the dictate of humanity, and of sound policy, to make ample

provisions for the indigent and disabled, who by misfortune are bereft of the means of earning a livelihood;—and, at the same time, so to devise various kinds of employment, for these recipients of the public bounty, that the ruinous effects of idleness may be spared to them, and that some equivalent be returned for the amount expended in their behalf. Charlestown has never been backward in fulfilling its duty in its appropriations, but has uniformly granted such sums of money, however large, which the Overseers of the Poor have asked for. The expenses of our Alms House have been increasing from year to year, partly on account of its situation in the heart of our population, and partly from the increase of the prices of provision and other necessary articles, while, for the same reason, the income derived therefrom, has not been equal to what the public has a right to demand. About a year ago, a special Committee was raised by the town, to inquire if any alterations should be made in the administration of its affairs. I had the honor to be the chairman of the Committee, and visited with them the establishment. All the gentlemen who acted upon the Committee concurred in the report which was made to the town, at a subsequent meeting, recommending that the location of the Alms House should be changed to a more secluded and rural situation, that a new house be erected with reference to a better classification of the inmates, and that the present establishment be disposed of, which, it was thought, could be sold for a

sum, more than sufficient to pay all the expenses of the removal. The report was accepted, and the same Committee were charged with the further duty to inquire and report what new site, either within or without our territorial limits, could best be obtained, and also to submit plans, and estimates for new buildings. The committee have wisely delayed making further progress, upon the prospect of a change of our form of government. The organization of the City Council on this day discharges that committee; but I recommend that the measures proposed in their report, be immediately carried into effect. By so doing, an annual saving may be made in the expenditure for the support of the poor; the poor themselves will be better provided for; while by the sale of the present Alms House and lands, and the obtaining of a new establishment, a handsome surplus will be realized, which will be available for many useful purposes.

A prompt and efficient Fire Department is a safeguard and protection, indispensable to every populous community. The members of the Charlestown Department have often distinguished themselves by their zeal and energy in this important service. Early upon the first alarm at the scene of conflagration, and contending with the fiery element with an ardor and fortitude truly admirable, they have done much for the protection of property and even of life. While all have been ready to expose their limbs and their health in the hour of danger, some have devoted their

lives to the public welfare. Nor have the exertions of the officers and members of our Fire Companies been confined to our own limits, but they have been beneficially extended to the neighboring cities and towns. Not being myself acquainted in any respect with the minute details of the affairs of this Department, I can only, at this time, express my hope and belief, that in the new relation to a city government in which the members now find themselves, they will receive that attention and liberality which their services fairly demand, and at the same time, will cheerfully comply with such general regulations, as the city authorities may, upon careful examination, decide to be essential to the public interest.

Our Charter imposes upon the Mayor and Aldermen the duty of taking the necessary precautionary measures for the preservation of the public health and for the conservation of the public peace. They will probably act upon the well established principle, that it is far easier to arrest an obnoxious evil on its first appearance, than to suppress it after it shall, by a tacit indulgence, be permitted to attain to its full strength. To abate nuisances of every description, to enforce such wholesome regulations as may be necessary for cleanliness and neatness in the streets, in and about the premises of the city buildings, as well as upon the lands of the proprietors, and moreover to satisfy the numerous calls which good order in a populous community absolutely requires, will be the constant charge imposed by law upon the Mayor

and Aldermen, as executive officers. To aid in accomplishing these objects, I recommend that the office of a City Marshal, and also that of a Superintendent of the Streets and Public Buildings, be established, with salaries sufficient to secure the services of competent and energetic persons ; and that the means be furnished for a suitable addition to the Police and to the Night-Watch.

The highest public interest of a municipal body — whether we regard the amount of money appropriated, or the influence, for good or for evil, which a liberal appropriation, discreetly applied, or the want of it, may have upon the general prosperity, is that of the Free Schools. These have, heretofore, been the pride and boast of our town, and it is to be hoped that, improving with the progress of the age, they will continue to be the ornament and defence of our city. While the School Committee are clothed, by the terms of the Charter, with the same powers that were formerly vested in the Board of Trustees, it will still devolve upon the City Council to make adequate appropriations for the support of schools and for the alteration or building of school-houses, and to make such other provisions as the town, in its corporate capacity, has heretofore done.

There is one deficiency in our school system, in consequence of which our community has suffered much and will suffer more and more, until it be supplied. That deficiency is a High School, commonly so called, where our children may be instructed in the

ancient and modern languages, and may have the means of obtaining a more thorough knowledge of the higher branches of English study than it is possible for them to acquire in any grammar school. I will not stop to consider, whether Charlestown has of late years come up to the letter of the law in this respect, or whether she has not subjected herself to heavy penalties for the breach thereof; this might be a doubtful question for judicial decision. But certain I am, that she has not brought herself within the true spirit of the law, nor within the true spirit of an enlightened age, which both imperiously require the best and the fittest education for the young, which human sagacity can provide.

What was called a good and sufficient education twenty years ago, is not thought to be so now; and each coming generation will advance the standard. There are some who denounce a High School, and call it aristocratic, but there is not the least reason for applying to it that truly odious epithet. Others honestly to believe that a High School has an injurious effect upon the Grammar Schools, by removing therefrom some of the best scholars; this idea is also fallacious.

It may possibly happen, that where there is no High School, a few scholars may remain in a Grammar School longer than it would be necessary for them to receive the instruction there imparted; and they may avail much to the teacher, for the purposes of a showy exhibition. But the time for holiday

exhibitions has gone by, and there has succeeded a demand, for a rigid personal examination of all the scholars, conducted by the school committee. The true test of a faithful teacher nowadays, is not, whether he has trained up a few in his school, who stand up like some tall trees, overshadowing the rest ; but whether he has exhibited the patience, that is not the word, but the fond desire, to cultivate the individual mind of each of his pupils, and to instil into every immortal being entrusted to his care, the germ and active principle of *progress*. Besides, it is not always the case, that the brightest and most showy scholars turn out to be the most useful members of society ;—certainly the chance is against them, if they have been too much accustomed to be exhibited and flattered on public school-days. Often it happens that minds of the tardiest developement and of the hardest impression in youth, become at last the most mature, and yield the richest fruit.

The removal of the most advanced scholars from the Grammar to the High school, is, in my opinion, actually beneficial to the former, by giving its teachers an opportunity to devote more time and attention to the younger classes, which follow on in regular rotation ; and by making the principle of promotion according to industrious merit a general and powerful inducement to study. On the contrary the want of a public High school occasions this sad and twofold evil, that while some of the most promising children, whose parents cannot conveniently afford any addition-

al expense, do not receive that education which their natural talents deserve, the children of others, are removed from the salutary influence of public instruction, and are placed in the less liberal atmosphere of private schools. The office of private instructors will probably never be wholly superseded, because there will always be peculiar circumstances operating as exceptions in individual cases, which will sustain them to a certain extent. But it cannot be denied as a general principle, that it is the true policy of our republican institutions to place all the children of the Commonwealth in the same schools, which should be the very best that the public can afford, and there to let them grow up and learn together, imbibing a knowledge of each others, traits, taught to treat each other with mutual respect and kindness, and thus made early to know and to share the common lot of humanity.

The Latin and High Schools of Boston, have done more for the character and renown of that celebrated metropolis, than all its stately structures, its wealth, and its predominant influence,— of all which indeed that is really desirable, its liberal provision for an elevated education is the true origin. I know of no better method by which we can celebrate the adoption of our new form of government, by which we can erect, as it were, an appropriate monument to denote the foundation of our City, than by the establishment of a High School for both sexes, upon a permanent and liberal footing. A far worthier monument this

would be, than the erection of a new, an ostentatious and comparatively useless City Hall. Let the City Council and the School Committee unite now in forwarding this great object, and the City of Charleston, and the improved education of her children, will be henceforth forever identified.

The Legislature has conferred upon the City Council, the power to make all needful by-laws, and to annex penalties for the breach thereof, "without the sanction of any Court or authority whatever." This is a high power, and should be exercised with the greatest cautiousness and discretion. Such by-laws should be few, clearly expressed, and adapted to the acknowledged wants of the place ; due notice thereof should be seasonably given to all the citizens, and then they should all be alike required to yield their compliance, for the sake of the general comfort of all.

It is made the duty of the Mayor and Aldermen, amongst other things, to prepare correct lists of all the voters of the city, and to issue warrants for calling the meetings for the stated elections. The time for opening and closing the polls, at these elections, should be determined with the view to the convenience of all classes of voters ; and when the most convenient hours have once been ascertained, they ought not to be varied from one election to another.

I deem it important, that the state of the poll should never be made known, until the time for closing the polls has arrived. If its condition be communicated to one portion of the citizens, and not to another, a gross

injustice is suffered. But it is better, on principles of sound policy, that it should not be published at all during the canvass; for the citizen, who deposits his ballot during the last hour, should do so, without being swayed by the knowledge of the condition of the ballots previously deposited. I believe this to be the true intention of the election laws of our Commonwealth; and it was evidently for this reason that Congress has lately passed a law, requiring that the Presidential election shall be held on the same day throughout the Union, in order that, on this most important question, one State may not be unduly influenced by the vote of another.

There is a high moral dignity and grandeur in the spectacle of independent citizens going to the polls to exercise that most valuable of all rights, the right of suffrage according to the dictates of their best informed judgments. It is the sublimest, the god-like act of the sovereign authority of the popular voice. But when reason is blinded, and ill-temper governs, when, on the eve of an election, specious, exaggerated, and agitating rumors are designedly sent forth, like so many fire-brands among thickly-strewed combustible materials, when false issues are raised before the people, when vociferous and opprobriousⁿ language is freely used at the polls, and voters publicly deride each other for the particular votes which they cast, then it is apparent that a disease is raging in the body politic, which the good and reflecting men, of all parties, would be glad to see thoroughly exter-

minated. To prevent the spreading of so noxious a disease, upon the first appearance of the familiar symptoms, is the duty, as well as the true permanent interest of every citizen, whether he may hold a public or a private station.

Deeply impressed with the force of these sentiments, as applicable to every populous community, and as especially applicable to this most excitable age, I deem it to be my duty, during the year in which I am to hold the chief executive office of this city, to keep away from all political meetings and celebrations, and to refrain from doing any thing which may serve to identify myself with any party. I believe, that the principal officers of large communities can in no more effectual manner be the conservators of the peace and of the public tranquility, than by abstaining, for the time being, from all political action and partizan effort. Having the general superintendence of the elections, they should content themselves with depositing their ballots in the most quiet manner, and should divest themselves of all interested and excited feeling, in order that they may perform their official duties with the strictest impartiality.

Our own community is divided into several parties, not one of which may be said to have the majority of all the voters. How necessary shall we find it to be, and how truly desirable to us it is, that in the conduct of our civic affairs, all partizan feelings should be laid aside. The era must of necessity come, when all the citizens, though differing in opinion upon matters of

National and of State policy, will, for the sake of their children, for the protection of all the common local interests cordially unite, each successive year, in forming a civic administration with reference only to the common good. These sentiments, I doubt not, are cherished by you, Gentlemen, who are to be associated with me in the city government, for the first year of its operation. Let us indulge the hope, that in our official intercourse, we shall exhibit that mutual respect, confidence and forbearance, which fellow-citizens and neighbors owe to each other. By pursuing such a course, we shall do much to check the growth of party spirit, which, when carried beyond its proper limits, is the bane and disgrace of an independent and enlightened people.

As I shall become more acquainted with the minute details of our city affairs, it will be my duty to make such suggestions to the City Council, or to either branch thereof, as shall seem to me to be advantageous to the public interest. Such suggestions will not be made without due deliberation on my own part, and they will receive, I doubt not, all the considerations which they may deserve. Whatever may be decided upon, in the City Council or by the Board of Aldermen, acting by its exclusive authority, shall be executed by me with fidelity and promptness. Let us keep this single object in view, to provide in a systematic, economical, and effectual manner, for the permanent interest of the city which we have chosen for our habitation. Having myself no ulterior views,

indulging no personal prejudices or preferences, but intending to confine my official conduct within its proper sphere, I shall devote the principal portion of my time, for the year on which I now enter, to the discharge of my official duty according to the best of my humble ability.

The Mayor has no vote in the Board of Aldermen, nor in the City Council, except when those bodies may be equally divided. The casting vote of a presiding officer, on such a contingency, should not be given without due consideration and judgment. It should never be calculated upon in advance, by one side or the other, any farther than the reasons it may urge should justify such an expectation. Before exercising this prerogative, I shall feel it incumbent upon me to reconsider the question in controversy with the greatest caution, and to weigh the arguments submitted, with becoming deference to the opinions of those who may advance them.

Gentlemen of the Board of Aldermen :—

You are also Executive Officers with me, besides constituting one of the legislative branches of the city government. All of you older than myself, and having had, most of you, more experience in our municipal affairs, I shall rely much upon your prudence and sound judgment. In the intimate relations we must necessarily sustain toward each other, I shall depend upon your frank and cordial co-operation.

Gentlemen of the Common Council:—

You are the representatives of your fellow-citizens residing in your respective Wards; and you are so chosen from and by your respective Wards, in order that every section of the city may secure its proper share of attention from your hands. To you and to the other branch are entrusted all the power which the inhabitants themselves, acting as a municipal body, could heretofore have lawfully exercised. There is a true dignity in delegated power, when deliberately bestowed and honestly used. This honorable trust imposes a high obligation. By this, and still more by the oath you have taken, you are bound to give to your constituents the benefit of your soundest judgment and of your purest efforts.

Fellow-citizens of the City Council:

We owe it as a duty to our constituents to prove to them that a City Government is not heedlessly extravagant; but on the contrary, that its essential element and peculiar province is to demonstrate a wise forecast and a sound economy, by protecting the public treasury from the waste of useless expenditure, and the public property from the ruin of neglect, by adopting a well-devised plan of needful improvements, and the most practicable method of carrying them into effect.

Remember, also, gentlemen, that the character of the city of Charlestown is placed in our hands, to stamp upon it the first impression; let it correspond

with the ancient character of the town. And, gentlemen, how noble and imposing does that character appear, as we trace it along through the wonderful events of nearly two hundred and twenty years. The soil on which we tread is indelibly marked with the eloquent tales of the past. Each ward has its peculiar glories. Ward One contains the spot where our forefathers first landed, the site where the first church was erected to the worship of God, and that Town Hill, where were interred the remains of the earliest settlers, who were swept off by a sudden and dire disease. Its whole territory was once covered with the flames of that Revolutionary fire which burnt down the homes of our fathers, but which could not quench that patriotic fire of liberty, which warmed their hearts during that memorable but disheartening scene. Ward Two contains the celebrated battlefield, nourished by the blood of heroes; a portion of which is set apart forever, as consecrated ground; whereon stands up an imperishable monument, which, in the sublimity of its holy silence, declares the majesty of liberty protected by equal laws. From the top of this monument, one may now behold, as far as the aided eye can extend its vision, the accumulated evidences of a powerful, prosperous, and church-going people. Ward Three contains the old burial-ground, where have so long reposed, in peaceful solitude, the ashes of Harvard and of other worthy men of that first generation, who left the luxuries and blandishments of the old world — hedged around

as they were by unpalatable restraints—for the untried liberty of the new; and where each succeeding generation, even to our own, has deposited the remains of those who, in their day, served well their town and their country. This ward bears on its front that slightly eminence, the highest of all our beautiful hills, the real Bunker Hill, which gave its significant name to the most eventful battle which ancient or modern history has recorded.

Our whole territory is indeed classic ground. No city on the face of the earth, in proportion to its extent and population, has so many features of such attractive interest to the intelligent stranger. Thousands, and tens of thousands, each year come to visit our famous localities. May the character of our citizens never be a reproach to the soil on which they daily tread. But when the curious traveller, who shall linger with admiration about these scenes—which time will serve only to deepen with interest—shall stop, also, to make pertinent inquiries like these: “What sort of people are they who now dwell on this goodly heritage? Is their character in keeping with the wide-spread fame which the place so justly acquired in olden time? Are they lovers of justice, of order, and of equal laws? Are they truly grateful to a beneficent Providence for the peculiar privileges vouchsafed to them?” May there ever come forth, from this vicinity, from this ancient Commonwealth, from our beloved Union, one harmonious response, in language like the following: “The men

who inhabit this world-renowned city are, in all respects, worthy of their sires ; they do still reverence the God of their fathers ; they are a goodly people, whose God is the Lord.”

G. WASHINGTON WARREN.

City of Charlestown, }
April 26th, 1847. }

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RULES AND ORDERS

OF

THE CITY COUNCIL,

AND A

LIST OF THE OFFICERS

OF THE

CITY OF CHARLESTOWN,

FOR

1847.

CHARLESTOWN:
HENRY S. WARREN.....CITY PRINTER.



CITY OF CHARLESTOWN.

JOINT RULES AND ORDERS

OF THE

CITY COUNCIL.

ART. 1. At the commencement of the municipal year, the following Joint Standing Committees shall be appointed by the presiding officer of each branch; *provided*, that either branch may determine to choose them by ballot, namely :

1. A committee on Finance—to consist of the Mayor, and the President, and two members of the Common Council.

2. A committee on Accounts—to consist of two Aldermen and three members of the Common Council.

3. A committee on Public Property—to consist of two members of the Board of Mayor and Aldermen, and three members of the Common Council.

4. A committee on Public Instruction—to consist of the Mayor and one Alderman, and the President and two members of the Common Council.

5. A committee on the Poor and Alms-House—to consist of the Mayor, one Alderman, and the President and two members of the Common Council.

6. A committee on Fuel, and Lighting the Streets—to consist of the Mayor and two members of the Common Council.

7. A committee on the Fire Department—to consist of two members of the Board of Mayor and Aldermen and three members of the Common Council.

8. A committee on Highways, Bridges and Side Walks—to consist of the Mayor, one Alderman and three members of the Common Council.

9. A committee on Main Drains and Common Sewers—to consist of the Mayor, one Alderman and three members of the Common Council.

10. A committee on the Square and Public Commons—to consist of the Mayor and

the President, and one member of the Common Council.

11. A committee on Printing—to consist of one member of the Board of Mayor and Aldermen, and two members of the Common Council.

On all Joint Committees, wherein it is provided that the Mayor shall be a member, in case of non-election, decease, inability, or absence of that officer, the Chairman of the Board of Aldermen shall act *ex officio*.

The members of the Board of Aldermen and of the Common Council, who shall constitute the Joint Standing Committees, shall be chosen or appointed by their respective Boards.

The member of the Board of Aldermen first named on every Joint Committee, of which the Mayor is not a member, shall be its Chairman; and in case of his resignation or inability, the other members of the same Board, in the order in which they are named, and after them, the member of the Common Council, first in order, shall call meetings of the Committee and act as Chairman.

ART. 2. In every case of an amendment of

an Ordinance, or Joint Order, or Joint Resolution, agreed to in one Board and dissented from by the other, a conference may be had at the request of either ; and the committees appointed by the respective Boards, for the purpose, shall meet as soon as convenient, and state to each other the reasons of their respective Boards for and against the amendment, confer freely thereon, and report to their respective Boards.

ART. 3. When either Board shall not concur in any Ordinance sent from the other, notice thereof shall be given by written message.

ART. 4. Either board may propose to the other for its concurrence, a time to which both Boards shall adjourn.

ART. 5. All By-Laws, passed by the City Council, shall be termed "Ordinances," and the enacting style shall be :—Be it Ordained by the City Council of the City of Charlestown.

ART. 6. In all votes, when either or both branches of the City Council express any thing by way of command, the form of expression shall be "Ordered ;" and when either

or both branches express opinions, principles, facts, or purposes, the form shall be "Resolved."

ART. 7. After the annual order of appropriations shall have been passed, no subsequent expenditures shall be authorized for any object, unless provision for the same shall be made by special transfer from some of the appropriations contained in such annual order, or by expressly creating therefor a City debt ; in the latter of which cases, the order shall not be passed, unless two-thirds of the whole number of each branch of the City Council shall vote in the affirmative, by vote taken by yea and nay.

ART. 8. Joint Standing Committees shall cause records to be kept of their proceedings, in books provided by the City for that purpose. No Committee shall act by separate consultations, and no report shall be received, unless agreed to in Committee actually assembled.

ART. 9. It shall be the duty of every Joint Committee, to whom any subject may be specially referred, to report thereon within one month, or to ask for further time.

ART. 10. The Reports of all Committees, whether by Ordinance, Order, Resolve, or otherwise, shall be made to the Board in which the business referred, originated.

ART. 11. Ordinary messages between the two boards may be transmitted by their respective Clerks, or Messengers ; but all messages, proposing or assenting to a convention of the two branches shall be borne by some member of the Board to be designated by the chair. All messages of the two Boards shall be reduced to writing by their respective Clerks.

ART. 12. All Reports and other papers submitted to the City Council, shall be written in a fair hand, and no report or endorsement of any kind shall be made on the Reports, Memorials, or other papers referred to the Committees of either branch. And the Clerks shall make copies of any papers to be reported by Committees, at the request of the respective Chairmen thereof.

ART. 13. No Committee shall enter into any contract with, or purchase, or authorise the purchase of any articles of any of its members.

ART. 14. No chairman of any Committee

shall audit or approve any bill or account against the City, for any supplies or services which shall not have been ordered or authorised by the Committee.

ART. 15. Every Ordinance shall have as many readings in each Board as its own Rules shall require ; after which the question shall be on passing the same to be enrolled ; and when the same shall have passed to be enrolled, it shall be sent to the other Board for concurrence ; and after its passage to be enrolled in concurrence, the same shall be enrolled by the Clerk of the Common Council, and examined by a Committee of that Board ; and on being found by said Committee to be truly and correctly enrolled, the same shall be reported to the Common Council, when the question shall be on passing the same to be ordained ; after its passage to be ordained, it shall be signed by the President and sent to the other Board, where a like examination shall be made by the Committee on Enrolment of the Board of Mayor and Aldermen, and the same proceeding thereon shall be had as in the Common Council ; and when it shall

have passed to be ordained in both branches, it shall be signed by the Mayor.

ART. 16. No Enrolled Ordinance shall be amended.

ART. 17. No vote by which a Joint Order or Resolve, or an Ordinance has been passed in its final stage, shall be reconsidered in either Board, after the same has been finally acted upon in the other Board, unless a motion for reconsideration be made, or notice thereof be given at the same meeting at which the vote to be reconsidered passed.

RULES AND ORDERS
OF THE BOARD OF THE
MAYOR AND ALDERMEN.

ART. 1. The order of business shall be as follows :

1. The journal of the previous meeting shall be read.

2. Petitions shall next be called for, and be disposed of by reference or otherwise ; and also new business may be introduced by any member of the Board.

3. Such nominations, appointments, and elections as may be in order, shall be considered and disposed of.

4. The orders of the day shall be taken up, meaning by the orders of the day, the business remaining unfinished at the previous meeting ; and such communications as may have been subsequently sent up from the Common Council.

ART. 2. Every Ordinance shall pass through the following stages before it shall be consid-

ered as having received the final action of this Board, viz : First Reading, Second Reading, Passage to be Enrolled, Passage to be Ordained ; and every joint resolution shall have two several readings before the question shall be taken on its final passage.

ART. 3. An Ordinance may be rejected at either stage in its progress, but shall not pass through all its stages in one day.

ART. 4. Standing Committees shall be appointed on the Police of the City, on Licenses, on Laying Out and Widening Streets, and on Enrolment ; each of said Committees to consist of three members.

ART. 5. No member shall be interrupted while speaking, but by a call to order, or for the correction of a mistake ; nor shall there be any conversation among the members while a paper is being read, or a question stated from the Chair.

ART. 6. All Committees shall be appointed and announced by the Mayor, unless the Board shall determine otherwise.

ART. 7. The above rules and orders of business shall be observed in all cases, unless suspended by a vote of two-thirds of the members present, for a specific purpose.

RULES AND ORDERS
OF THE
COMMON COUNCIL.

Rights and Duties of the President.

ART. 1. The President shall take the chair at the hour to which the Council shall have adjourned; shall call the members to order; and on the appearance of a quorum, shall cause the minutes of the preceding meeting to be read, and proceed to business. In the absence of the President, any member present can call the Council to order, and preside until a President, *pro tempore*, shall be chosen by ballot. If upon a ballot for President, *pro tempore*, no member shall receive a majority of the votes, the Council shall proceed to a second ballot, in which a plurality of votes shall prevail.

ART. 2. He shall preserve decorum and order; he may speak to points of order in preference to other members; and shall de-

cide all questions of order, subject to an appeal to the Council, on motion of any member regularly seconded.

ART. 3. He shall declare all votes ; but if any member doubt the vote, the President, without further debate upon the question, shall require the members voting in the affirmative and negative, to rise and stand until they are counted, and he shall declare the result ; but no decision shall be declared, unless a quorum of the Council shall have voted.

ART. 4. He shall rise to address the Council, or to put a question, but may read sitting.

ART. 5. The President may call any member to the chair ; provided such substitution shall not continue longer than one meeting. When the Council shall determine to go into Committee of the Whole, the President shall appoint the member who shall take the chair. The President may express his opinion on any subject under debate ; but in such case, he shall leave the chair, and appoint some other member to take it ; and he shall not resume the chair while the same question is pending. But the President may state facts, and give

his opinion on questions of order, without leaving his place.

ART. 6. On all questions and motions, the President shall take the sense of the Council by yeas and nays, provided one third of the members present shall so require.

ART. 7. In all cases the President may vote.

ART. 8. He shall propound all questions in the order in which they are moved, unless the subsequent motion shall be previous in its nature; except that in naming sums and fixing times, the largest sum and longest time, shall be put first.

ART. 9. After a motion is seconded and stated by the President, it shall be disposed of by vote of the Council, unless the mover withdraw it before a decision or amendment.

ART. 10. When a question is under debate, the President shall receive no motion, but to adjourn, to lay on the table, for the previous question, to postpone to a day certain, to commit, to amend, or to postpone indefinitely; which several motions shall have precedence in the order in which they stand arranged.

ART. 11. He shall consider a motion to adjourn as always first in order ; and that motion, and the motion to lay on the table, or to take from the table shall be decided without debate.

ART. 12. He shall put the previous question in the following form: "*Shall the main question be now put?*"—and all debate upon the main question shall be suspended, until the previous question shall be decided. After the adoption of the previous question, the sense of the Council shall forthwith be taken upon amendments reported by a committee, upon pending amendments, and then upon the main question.

ART. 13. On the previous question no member shall speak more than once without leave ; and all incidental questions of order, arising after a motion is made for the previous question, shall be decided without debate, except an appeal, and on such appeal, no member shall be allowed to speak more than once without leave of the Council.

ART. 14. When two or more members happen to rise at once, the President shall name the member who is first to speak.

ART. 15. All committees shall be appointed and announced by the President, except such as the Council determine to elect by ballot.

Rights and Duties of Members.

ART. 16. When any member is about to speak in debate, or deliver any matter to the Council, he shall rise in his place, and respectfully address the presiding officer; shall confine himself to the question under debate, and avoid personality. He shall sit down as soon as he has done speaking. No member shall speak out of his place without leave of the President.

ART. 17. No member, in debate shall mention another member by his name; but may describe him by the ward he represents, or such other designation as may be intelligible and respectful.

ART. 18. No member speaking shall be interrupted by another, but by rising to call to order, or to correct a mistake. When a member is called to order, he shall immediately sit down, unless permitted to explain; and the Council, if appealed to, shall decide on the case without debate; and if the decision

is against the member he shall not be permitted to speak again on the question then in debate, unless by way of excuse for the same, until he has made satisfaction.

ART. 19. No member shall speak more than twice to the same question, without leave of the Council ; nor more than once, until all other members choosing to speak, shall have spoken ; and if on the "previous question," no more than once without leave.

ART. 20. When a motion is made and seconded, it shall be considered by the Council, and not otherwise ; and no member shall be permitted to submit a motion in writing, until he has read the same in his place, and it has been seconded.

ART. 21. Every motion shall be reduced to writing, if the President direct, or any member of the Council request it.

ART. 22. When a vote has passed, it shall be in order for any member of the *majority*, to move for a reconsideration thereof, on the same or succeeding meeting, and if the motion is seconded it shall be open to debate ; but if the motion to reconsider is not made till the next meeting the subject shall not be

reconsidered unless a majority of the whole Council shall vote therefor. And no more than *one* motion for the reconsideration of any vote shall be permitted.

ART. 23. No member shall be permitted to stand up, to the interruption of another, whilst any member is speaking, or to pass unnecessarily between the President and the person speaking.

ART. 24. Every member who shall be in the Council when a question is put, shall vote, unless for special reasons excused.

ART. 25. The division of a question may be called for, when the sense will admit of it.

ART. 26. When the reading of a paper is called for, and the same is objected to by any member, it shall be determined by a vote of the Council.

ART 27. No standing rule or order of the Council, shall be suspended, unless three-fourths of the members present shall consent thereto; nor shall any rule or order be repealed or amended, without one day's notice being given of the motion therefor, nor unless a majority of the whole Council shall concur therein.

ART. 28. Every member shall take notice of the day and hour to which the Council may stand adjourned, and shall give his punctual attendance accordingly.

ART. 29. No member shall be obliged to be on more than two Committees at the same time, nor to be Chairman of more than one.

Of Communications, Committees, Reports, and Resolutions.

ART. 30. All memorials and other papers addressed to the Council, shall be presented by the President, or by a member in his place, who shall explain the subject thereof, and they shall lie on the table, to be taken up in the order in which they are presented, unless the Council shall otherwise direct.

ART. 31. Standing Committees of this Council shall be appointed on the following subjects, viz : On Elections and Returns, and on Enrolled Ordinances and Resolutions, each to consist of three members.

ART. 32. No Committee shall sit during the sitting of the Council, without special leave.

ART. 33. The rules of proceeding in Council shall be observed in Committee of the Whole, so far as they may be applicable, excepting the rules limiting the times of speaking; but no member shall speak twice to any question, until every member choosing to speak shall have spoken.

ART. 34. When Committees of the Council, chosen by ballot, or Committees consisting of one member from each ward, have been appointed or elected, whether joint or otherwise, the first meeting thereof shall be notified by the Clerk, by direction of the President, and they shall organize by the choice of Chairman, and report to the Council; and when Committees, other than as above specified, are nominated by the President, the person first named shall be Chairman, and in case of the absence of the Chairman, the Committee shall have power to appoint a Chairman, *pro tempore*.

ART. 35. All messages to the Mayor and Aldermen, shall be drawn up by the Clerk and sent by the Messenger.

ART. 36. All ordinances, resolutions, and orders shall have two several readings before

they shall be finally passed by this Council ; and all ordinances after being so passed, shall be enrolled.

ART. 37. No ordinance, order or resolution imposing penalties or authorising the expenditure of money, shall have more than one reading on the same day.

ART. 38. The seats of the members of the Council shall be numbered and determined by lot : and no member shall change his seat but by permission of the President.

ART. 39. All special committees, unless otherwise ordered, shall consist of three members. And no report shall be received from any Committee, unless agreed to in committee assembled.

ART. 40. The Clerk shall keep brief minutes of the votes and proceedings of the Council,—entering thereon all accepted Orders and Resolutions ;—shall notice Reports, Memorials, and other papers submitted to the Council, only by their titles, or a brief description of their purport ; but all accepted Reports from special committees of this board, shall be entered at length in a separate journal, to be

kept for that purpose, and provided with an index.

ART. 41. All salary officers shall be voted for by written ballot.

ART. 42. It shall be the duty of all standing committees of the Council, to keep records of all their doings in books provided for that purpose by the Clerk ; and it shall be the duty of the Clerk to attend the meetings of said committees, and make said records when requested so to do.

ART. 43. No meeting of any committee shall be called upon less notice than twenty-four hours.

ART. 44. In all elections by ballot, on the part of the Council, blank ballots, and all ballots for persons not eligible, shall be reported to the Council, but shall not be counted in making up the returns, except in cases where this Council have only a negative upon nominations made by the Mayor and Aldermen.

ART. 45. It shall be the duty of every Committee of the Council, to whom any subject may be specially referred, to report thereon within four weeks from the time said subject is referred to them, or ask for further time.

ART. 46. In any case, not provided for by the rules and orders of the City Council, the proceedings shall be conducted according to "Cushing's Manual of Parliamentary Practice."

COMMONWEALTH OF MASSACHUSETTS.

IN THE YEAR

One Thousand Eight Hundred and Forty Seven.

AN ACT TO ESTABLISH THE

CITY OF CHARLESTOWN.

BE IT ENACTED by the Senate and House of Representatives in General Court assembled, and by the authority of the same, as follows :

SECTION 1. The inhabitants of the town of Charlestown, shall continue to be a body politic and corporate, under the name of the City of Charlestown, and as such shall have, exercise and enjoy all the rights, immunities, powers and privileges, and shall be subject to all the duties and obligations, now incumbent upon and appertaining to said town as a municipal corporation.

SECT. 2. The administration of all the fiscal, prudential and municipal affairs of said city, with the government thereof, shall be vested in one principal officer, to be styled the Mayor ; one council of six to be called the Board of Aldermen ; and one council of eighteen, to be called the Common Council ; which boards, in their joint capacity, shall be denominated the City Council, and the members thereof shall be sworn to the faithful performance of the duties of their respective offices. A majority of each board shall constitute a quorum for doing business, and no member of either shall receive any compensation for his services.

SECT. 3. It shall be the duty of the selectmen of the town of Charlestown, as soon as may be, after the passage of this act, and its acceptance by the inhabitants, as herein after provided, to divide said town into three wards, as nearly equal in number of inhabitants as may be consistent with convenience in other respects. And it shall be the duty of the city council, once in five years, to revise, and if it be needful, to alter said wards in such manner, as to preserve as nearly as may be, an equal number of voters in each ward.

SECT. 4. On the second Monday in March, annually, there shall be chosen by ballot in each of said wards, a Warden, Clerk and three Inspectors of Elections, who shall hold their offices for one year from the first Monday in April following said second Monday in March, and until others shall have been chosen in their places. And it shall be the duty of such warden, to preside at all ward meetings, with the powers of moderator of town meetings. And if at any meeting the warden shall not be present, the clerk of such ward shall call the meeting to order and preside, until a warden pro tempore shall be chosen by ballot. And if at any meeting the clerk shall not be present, a clerk pro tempore shall be chosen by ballot. The clerk shall record all the proceedings and certify the votes given, and deliver over to his successors in office all such records and journals, together with all other documents and papers held by him in said capacity. And it shall be the duty of inspectors of elections, to assist the warden in receiving, assorting and counting the votes. And the warden, clerk and inspectors so chosen, shall respectively make oath or affirmation, faithfully and impartially to discharge

their several duties, relative to elections, which oath may be administered by the clerk of such ward, to the warden, and by the warden to the clerk and inspectors, or by any justice of the peace for the county of Middlesex. And all warrants for meetings of the citizens for municipal purposes, to be held either in wards or in general meetings, shall be issued by the mayor and aldermen, and shall be in such form, and shall be served, executed and returned in such manner, and at such times, as the city council may by any by-law direct.

SECT. 5. The mayor and six aldermen, two aldermen to be selected from each ward, shall be elected by the inhabitants of the city, at large, voting in their respective wards, and six common councilmen shall be elected from and by each ward, being residents of the wards in which they are elected; all said officers shall be chosen by ballot, and shall hold their offices for one year from the first Monday in April, and the mayor until another shall be elected and qualified in his place.

SECT. 6. On the second Monday in March, annually, the qualified voters in each ward shall give in their votes for mayor, aldermen and common councilmen, warden, clerk and inspectors, as provided in the preceding sections; and all the votes so given, shall be assorted, counted, declared and registered in open ward meeting, by causing the names of persons voted for, and the number of votes given for each, to be written in the ward records in words at length.—The clerk of the ward within twenty four hours after such election, shall deliver to the persons elected warden, clerk, inspectors and members of the common council, certificates of their election, signed by

the warden and clerk, and by a majority of the inspectors of elections, and shall deliver to the city clerk a copy of the records of such election certified in like manner; provided however, that if the choice of warden, clerk, inspectors or common councilmen cannot be conveniently effected on that day, the meeting may be adjourned from time to time to complete such election. The board of aldermen shall, as soon as conveniently may be, examine the copies of the records of the several wards, certified as aforesaid, and shall cause the person who may have been elected mayor, to be notified in writing of his election; but if it shall appear that no person has received a majority of all the votes, or if the person elected shall refuse to accept the office, the board shall issue their warrants for a new election, and the same proceedings shall be had as are herein before described, for the choice of mayor, and repeated from time to time until a mayor is chosen. In case of the decease, resignation or absence of the mayor, or of his inability to perform the duties of his office, it shall be the duty of the board of aldermen and the common council in convention to order by vote, an entry of that fact to be made in their records, and then to elect a mayor for the time being, to serve until another is chosen, or until the occasion causing the vacancy is removed. And, if it shall appear that the whole number of aldermen have not been elected, the same proceedings shall be had, as are herein before directed for choice of mayor. And each alderman shall be notified in writing of his election, by the mayor and aldermen for the time being. The oath prescribed by this act shall be administered to the mayor by the city clerk, or any justice of the peace

for the county of Middlesex. The aldermen and common councilmen elect, shall, on the first Monday of April, at ten o'clock in the forenoon, meet in convention, when the oath required by this act, shall be administered to the members of the two boards present, by the mayor, or by any justice of the peace for the county of Middlesex, and a certificate of such oath having been taken, shall be entered on the journal of the mayor and aldermen and of the common council, by their respective clerks. And whenever it shall appear that no mayor has been elected previously to the said first Monday in April, the mayor and aldermen for the time being, shall make a record of that fact; an attested copy of which, the city clerk shall read at the opening of the convention to be held as aforesaid. After the oath has been administered as aforesaid, the two boards shall separate, and the common council shall be organized by the choice of a President and Clerk, to hold their office during the pleasure of the common council and to be sworn to the faithful performance of their duties. In case of the absence of the mayor elect, on the first Monday in April, the city government shall organize itself in the manner hereinbefore provided, and may proceed to business in the same manner as if the mayor were present, and the oath of office may be administered to the mayor at any time thereafter, in a convention of the two branches. In the absence of the mayor the board of aldermen may choose a chairman pro tempore, who shall preside at joint meetings of the two boards. Each board shall keep a record of its own proceedings, and judge of the elections of its own members; and in failure of election,

or in cases of vacancy, declared by either board, the mayor and aldermen shall order a new election.

SECT. 7. The mayor, thus chosen and qualified, shall be the chief executive officer of said city. It shall be his duty to be vigilant in causing the laws and regulations of the city to be enforced, and to keep a general supervision over the conduct of all subordinate officers, with power to remove them for neglect of duty. He may call special meetings of the boards of aldermen and common council, or either of them when necessary in his opinion, by causing notices to be left at the places of residence of the several members; he shall communicate, from time to time, to both of them, such information and recommend such measures, as in his opinion the interests of the city may require; he shall preside in the board of aldermen, and in convention of the two branches, but shall have only a casting vote. The salary of mayor for the first year in which this charter shall take effect, shall be five hundred dollars, and no more; his salary shall afterwards be fixed by the city council, but neither increased nor diminished during the year for which he is chosen, and he shall have no other compensation; provided however, that the city council shall have power to appoint the mayor, commissioner of highways, when in their opinion such an officer is necessary, and allow him a suitable compensation therefor.

SECT. 8. The executive power of said city generally, and the administration of police, with all the powers heretofore vested in the selectmen of Charlestown, shall be vested in the mayor and aldermen, as fully as if the same were herein specially enumerated. And all other powers now vested in the inhabitants

of said town, as a municipal corporation, and all powers granted by this act, not herein otherwise provided for, shall be vested in the mayor and aldermen and common council of said city, to be exercised by concurrent vote, each board to have a negative upon the other. And the mayor and aldermen shall have full and exclusive power to appoint a constable and assistants, or a city marshal and assistants, with the powers and duties of constables, and all other police officers; and the same to remove at pleasure. And the mayor and aldermen may require any person appointed a constable of the city, to give bonds with such security as they may deem reasonable, before he enters upon the duties of his office, upon which bonds the like proceedings and remedies may be had as are by law provided in case of constables bonds taken by the selectmen of towns. And the mayor and aldermen shall have the same power to grant licenses to inn-holders, victuallers and retailers, within the city, which is possessed by the mayor and aldermen of the city of Boston. The city council, shall, annually, as soon after their organization as may be convenient, elect, by joint ballot in convention, a Treasurer and Collector of taxes, and fix their compensations. They shall also, in such manner as they shall determine, appoint or elect all other subordinate officers, not herein otherwise directed, define their duties and fix their compensations. All sittings of the common council, shall be public, and all sittings of the mayor and aldermen, when they are not engaged in executive business. The city council shall take care that no moneys be paid from the treasury unless granted or appropriated; shall secure a just and proper accountability by requiring bonds with sufficient penal-

ties and sureties, from all persons trusted with the receipt, custody or disbursement of money ; shall have the care and superintendence of the city buildings, with the power to let, or to sell what may be legally sold ; and to purchase property, real or personal, in the name and for the use of the city, whenever its interest or convenience may in their judgment require it. And the city council shall, as often as once in a year, cause to be published, for the use of the inhabitants, a particular account of the receipts and expenditures, and a schedule of city property.

SECT. 9. In all cases in which appointments are directed to be made by the mayor and aldermen, the mayor shall have the exclusive power of nomination, such nomination, however, being subject to be confirmed or rejected by the board of aldermen ; provided however, that no person shall be eligible to any office of emolument, the salary of which is payable out of the city treasury, who, at the time of such appointment, shall be a member of the board of aldermen or of the common council.

SECT. 10. The City Clerk shall be clerk of the board of aldermen, and shall be sworn to the faithful performance of his duties. He shall perform such duties as shall be prescribed by the board of aldermen, and he shall perform all the duties and exercise all the powers, by law incumbent upon or vested in the town clerk of the town of Charlestown. He shall be chosen for one year, and until another shall be chosen and qualified in his place, but may be at any time removed by the city council.

SECT. 11. The citizens, at their respective annual ward meetings for the choice of officers, shall elect by ballot two persons in each ward to be overseers of

the poor, and the persons thus chosen, together with the mayor, shall constitute the board of Overseers of the Poor, and shall have all the powers and be subject to all the duties now by law appertaining to the overseers of the poor for the town of Charlestown.— And the citizens shall at the same time, and in the same manner, elect five persons from the city at large, and two persons from each ward to be members of the school committee, and the persons thus chosen shall constitute the School Committee, and have the care and superintendence of the public schools; and said school committee shall have all the powers and privileges and be subject to all the liabilities set forth in an act passed by the Legislature of Massachusetts in the year of our Lord one thousand seven hundred and ninety-three, entitled an act to incorporate certain persons by the name of the Trustees of Charlestown Free Schools, and all acts in addition thereto. And the persons chosen by the city council as assessors, shall constitute the Board of Assessors, and shall exercise the powers and be subject to the duties and liabilities of assessors in towns. All taxes shall be assessed, apportioned and collected in the manner prescribed by law relative to town taxes; provided however, that it shall be lawful for the city council to establish further additional provisions for the collection thereof. Should there fail to be a choice of overseers of the poor, or members of the school committee, the vacancy or vacancies shall be filled by the city council in convention, in the same manner that is provided for filling vacancies in the Senate of this Commonwealth.

SECT. 12. The city council shall have exclusive authority and power to lay out any new street or

town way, and to estimate the damages any individual may sustain thereby, but all questions relating to the subject of laying out, accepting, altering or discontinuing any street or way, shall first be acted upon by the mayor and aldermen. And any person dissatisfied with the decision of the city council in the estimate of damages, may make complaint to the County Commissioners of the county of Middlesex, at any meeting held within one year after such decision, whereupon the same proceedings shall be had as are now provided by the laws of this commonwealth in cases where persons are aggrieved by the assessment of damages by selectmen, in the twenty-fourth chapter of the Revised Statutes.

SECT. 13. All power and authority now by law vested in the board of health for the town of Charlestown, or in the selectmen of said town, shall be transferred to, and vested in the city council, to be carried into execution in such manner as the city council shall deem expedient.

SECT. 14. The city council shall have authority to cause drains and common sewers to be laid down through any street or private lands paying the owners such damages as they may sustain thereby; and to require all persons to pay a reasonable sum for the privilege of opening any drain into said public drain or common sewer. And the city council may make by-laws with suitable penalties for the inspection, survey, measurement and sale of lumber, wood, coal and bark, brought into the city for sale.

SECT. 15. It shall be the duty of the city council annually, in the month of October, to meet in convention and determine the number of representatives to be elected by the city to the General Court in

such year, which shall be conclusive, and the number thus determined shall be specified in the warrant calling meetings for the election of representatives.

SECT. 16. All elections for County, State and United States officers, who are voted for by the people, shall be held at meetings of the citizens, qualified to vote in such elections, in their respective wards, at the time fixed by law for these elections respectively; and at such meetings all the votes, given for said several officers respectfully, shall be assorted, counted, declared and registered in open ward meeting, by causing the names of all persons voted for, and the number of votes given for each, to be written in the ward record in words at length. The ward clerk shall forthwith deliver to the city clerk, a certified copy of the record of such elections. The city clerk shall forthwith record such returns, and the mayor and aldermen shall, within two days after every such election, examine and compare all said returns, and make out a certificate of the result of such elections, to be signed by the mayor and a majority of the aldermen, and also by the city clerk, which shall be transmitted or delivered in the same manner as similar returns are by law directed to be made by selectmen of towns. And in all elections for representatives to the General Court, in case the whole number proposed to be elected shall not be chosen by a majority of the votes legally returned, the mayor and aldermen shall forthwith issue their warrant for a new election, conformable to the provisions of the constitution and the laws of the commonwealth.

SECT. 17. Prior to every election, the mayor and aldermen shall make out lists of all the citizens of each ward qualified to vote in such elections, in the

manner in which selectmen of towns are required to make out lists of voters ; and for that purpose they shall have full access to the assessors' books and list, and be entitled to the assistance of all assessors, assistant assessors and city officers, and they shall deliver said lists, so prepared and corrected, to the clerks of said wards to be used at such elections ; and no person shall be entitled to vote whose name is not borne on such list.

SECT. 18. General meetings of the citizens qualified to vote, may, from time to time be held, to consult upon the public good ; to instruct their representatives, and to take all lawful measures to obtain redress for any grievances, according to the right secured to the people by the constitution of this commonwealth. And such meetings may and shall be duly warned by the mayor and Aldermen, upon the requisition of fifty qualified voters.

SECT. 19. For the purpose of organizing the system of government hereby established and putting the same into operation in the first instance, the selectmen of the town of Charlestown, for the time being, shall, on some day during the months of March or April of the present year, issue their warrants seven days at least previous to the day appointed, calling meetings of the said citizens at such place and hour as they may deem expedient, for the purpose of choosing a warden, clerk and inspectors for each ward, and all other officers whose election is provided for in the preceding sections of this act ; and said selectmen shall appoint for this first meeting a warden, clerk and three inspectors of elections for each ward, which officers shall be sworn to the faithful discharge of their duties, and the transcript of the

records of each ward, specifying the votes given for the several officers aforesaid, certified by the warden, and clerk of such ward, at said first meeting, shall be returned to the said selectmen, whose duty it shall be to examine and compare the same, and in case said elections should not be completed at the first meeting, then to issue new warrants until such elections shall be completed; and to give notice thereof in the manner hereinbefore directed, to the several persons elected. And at said first meeting a list of voters in each ward, prepared and corrected by the selectmen for the time being, shall be delivered to the clerk of each ward, when appointed, to be used as hereinbefore directed. And the selectmen shall appoint such time for the first meeting of the city council, as they may judge proper, after the choice of city officers as aforesaid, or a majority of the members of both branches, not later than the first Monday in May, in the year one thousand eight hundred and forty-seven, and shall also fix upon the place and the hour of said first meeting, and a written notice thereof shall be sent by said selectmen, to the place of abode of each of the city officers chosen, as provided in this section. And after this first election of city officers, and this first meeting for the organization of the city council, as in this section is provided, the day of holding the annual elections, and the day and hour for the meeting of the city council, for the purpose of organization, shall remain as provided in the sixth section of this act. And it shall be the duty of the city council, immediately after the first organization, to elect all necessary city officers, who shall hold their offices respectively until others are chosen and qualified. And at the meetings to be called as prescribed

in this section for the choice of ward and city officers, the said inhabitants may, and shall also give in their votes for county officers, which votes shall be recorded, certified and returned in the manner provided in the sixteenth section of this act.

SECT. 20. The city council shall have power to make all such salutary and needful by-laws, as towns, by the laws of this commonwealth, have power to make and establish, and to annex penalties not exceeding twenty dollars, for the breach thereof, which by-laws shall take effect, and be in force, from and after the time therein respectively limited, without the sanction of any court, or other authority whatever; provided however, that all laws and regulations now in force in the town of Charlestown, shall, until they shall expire by their own limitation, or be revised or repealed by the city council, remain in force; and all fines and forfeitures for the breach of any by-laws, or ordinance, shall be paid into the city treasury.

SECT. 21. The annual town meeting for the town of Charlestown, which by law is to be held in the month of March, is hereby suspended, and all town officers now in office, shall hold their places until this act shall go into operation, and in case this charter shall not be accepted in the manner and form as hereinafter provided, then the selectmen shall issue their warrant according to law, for holding the annual town meeting of the inhabitants, in which all the proceedings shall be the same, as if this act had not been passed.

SECT. 22. All officers of the town of Charlestown, having the care and custody of the records, papers or property belonging to said town, shall deliver

the same to the city clerk, within one week after his entering upon the duties of his office.

SECT. 23. All such acts, and parts of acts, as are inconsistent with the provisions of this act, shall be and the same are, hereby repealed.

SECT. 24. Nothing in this act contained shall be so construed as to prevent the Legislature from altering or amending the same, whenever they shall deem it expedient.

SECT. 25. This act shall be void, unless the inhabitants of the town of Charlestown, at a legal town meeting, called for that purpose, shall, by a vote of a majority of the voters present and voting thereon, by a written ballot, determine to adopt the same within twenty days from and after its passage, at which meeting the polls shall be kept open not less than six hours, and the presiding officer in receiving said ballots shall use the check list, in the same manner as they are used in elections.

SECT. 26. This act shall go into operation from and after its passage.

House of Representatives, February 20th, 1847.

Passed to be enacted:

EBEN. BRADBURY, Speaker.

In Senate, February 22d, 1847.

Passed to be enacted:

W. B. CALHOUN, President.

February 22d, 1847.

Approved:

GEO. N. BRIGGS.

Secretary's Office, February 25th, 1847.

I certify the within to be a true copy of the original Act.

JOHN G. PALFREY,

Secretary of the Commonwealth.

COMMONWEALTH OF MASSACHUSETTS.

*In the year
One Thousand Eight Hundred and Forty-Seven.*

AN ACT TO AMEND AN ACT TO ESTABLISH THE CITY OF CHARLESTOWN.

BE IT ENACTED by the Senate and House of Representatives in General Court assembled, and by the authority of the same, as follows :

SECTION 1. The qualified voters of each ward at their respective annual ward meetings for the choice of officers, shall elect by ballot two persons, who shall be residents of the ward for which they are elected, to be overseers of the poor; and the mayor, together with the persons thus chosen, shall constitute the Board of Overseers of the Poor. And at the same time and in the same manner, the qualified voters of the City shall elect five persons from the city at large, and the qualified voters of each ward shall elect two persons, who shall be residents of the ward for which they are elected, to be members of the school committee, and the eleven persons thus chosen shall constitute the School Committee.

SECT. 2. The elections of overseers of the poor and school committee made on the fifth and nineteenth days of April in the year one thousand eight hundred and forty-seven, under the provisions of the act to establish the City of Charlestown, passed on

the twenty-second day of February in the year one thousand eight hundred and forty-seven, are hereby confirmed.

SECT. 3. Such parts of the eleventh section of said act as are inconsistent herewith are hereby repealed.

SECT. 4. This act shall take effect from and after its passage.

House of Representatives, April 24th, 1847.

Passed to be enacted :

EBEN. BRADBURY, Speaker.

In Senate, April 24th, 1847.

Passed to be enacted :

W. B. CALHOUN, President.

April 24th, 1847.

Approved :

GEO. N. BRIGGS.

Secretary's Office, April 24th, 1847.

I certify the foregoing to be a true copy of the original act.

JOHN G. PALFREY,

Secretary.

GOVERNMENT
OF THE
CITY OF CHARLESTOWN.
1847.

MAYOR.
GEO. WASHINGTON WARREN.
Monument Square.

ALDERMEN.
Ward No. 1.
DEXTER BOWMAN, 29 Washington street.
EBENEZER BARKER, 4 Harvard Row.
Ward No. 2.
THOMAS HOOPER, 168 Main street.
PHINEHAS J. STONE, 25 Concord street.
Ward No 3.
PAUL WILLARD, 38 High street.
JOHN CHEEVER, 129 Main street.

COMMON COUNCIL.
CHARLES W. MOORE, PRESIDENT,
No. 3 Alston street.

Ward No. 1.

Melvin Simmons,	11 Richmond street.
Kendall Bailey 2d,	12 Warren street.
Jacob Caswell,	3 Chestnut street.
Henry A. Pierce,	9 Harvard row.
Moses G. Cobb,	4 Bow street.
Edward Riddle,	99 Main street

Ward No. 2.

P. S. Briggs,	15 Adams street.
John Sanborn,	10 Tufts street.
Ichabod Lindsey,	4 Concord street.
Marshall Blanchard,	7 Bunker Hill street.
Philip B. Holmes,	Hancock street.
Jesse Mann,	30 Bunker Hill street.

Ward No. 3.

David C. Willis,	21 Lawrence street.
James Damon,	Bunker Hill street.
Joseph Young,	237 Main street.
Seth W. Lewis,	Cor. N. Pleasant and Bartlett st.
William S. Fretch,	Salem street.

CITY CLERK.

DAVID DODGE, Cor. Austin and Richmond st.

CITY CLERK PRO TEMPORE.

ABRAHAM B. SHEDD, 15 Oak street.

CLERK OF COMMON COUNCIL.

PAUL WILLARD, Jr., 38 High Street.

Messenger to the Board of Mayor and Aldermen.

NATHANIEL PRATT, No. 4 Call street.

Messenger to the Common Council.

GEORGE I. LINDSEY, No. 4 Concord street.

JOINT STANDING COMMITTEES.

ON FINANCE.

The Mayor and the President of the Common Council, and Messrs. Pierce and Briggs.

ON ACCOUNTS.

Aldermen Hooper and Stone, and Messrs. Willis, Caswell and Fretch.

ON PUBLIC PROPERTY.

Aldermen Bowman and Cheever, and Messrs. Simmons, Holmes and Damon.

ON PUBLIC INSTRUCTION.

The Mayor and Alderman Willard, the President of the Common Council, and Messrs. Lindsey and Pierce.

ON POOR AND ALMS HOUSE.

The Mayor and Alderman Bowman, the President of the Common Council, and Messrs Sanborn and Bailey 2d.

ON FUEL AND LIGHTING STREETS.

The Mayor, and Messrs. Briggs and Mann.

ON FIRE DEPARTMENT.

Aldermen Barker and Cheever, and Messrs. Lewis, Blanchard and Lindsey.

ON HIGHWAYS, BRIDGES AND SIDEWALKS.

The Mayor and Alderman Stone, Messrs. Pierce, Young and Damon.

ON MAIN DRAINS AND COMMON SEWERS.

The Mayor and Alderman Barker, Messrs. Briggs,
Lewis and Riddle.

ON THE SQUARE AND PUBLIC COMMONS.

The Mayor, President of Com. Council and Mr. Cobb.

ON PRINTING.

Alderman Willard, and Messrs. Holmes and
Caswell.

Joint Special Committee on alterations of City Hall.

The Mayor and Alderman Barker, and Messrs.
Lindsey, Pierce and Willis.

STANDING COMMITTEES

OF MAYOR AND ALDERMEN.

ON THE POLICE OF THE CITY.

The Mayor, and Aldermen Willard and Barker.

ON LICENSES.

Aldermen Willard, Cheever and Hooper.

ON LAYING OUT AND WIDENING STREETS.

Aldermen Barker, Hooper, and Stone.

ON ENROLLMENT.

Aldermen Bowman, Stone and Cheever.

ON BURIAL GROUNDS.

Alderman Hooper.

STANDING COMMITTEES

OF THE COMMON COUNCIL.

ON ELECTIONS AND RETURNS.

Messrs. Caswell, Sanborn and Fretch.

ON ENROLLED ORDINANCES AND RESOLUTIONS.

Messrs. Briggs, Simmons and Lewis.

CITY TREASURER.

Amos Stone, 6 Salem street.

ASSESSORS.

Timothy Fletcher,	24 High street,
Thomas Greenleaf,	2 Adams street.
John Wesson,	14 Washington street.

OVERSEERS OF THE POOR.

Ward No. 1. The Mayor, Chairman Ex. Off.
 John Gregory, Washington street.
 Alfred Carlton, Main street.

Ward No. 2.

Ichabod Lindsey,	Concord street.
Richard C. Bazin,	Cross street.

Ward No. 3.

Francis Turner,	Neck Village.
Thomas Greenleaf, Sec'y.,	2 Adams street.

KEEPER OF THE ALMS HOUSE.

Albert Eaton.

SEALER OF WEIGHTS AND MEASURES.

William. M. Edmands, Main street.

PUBLIC WEAHER AND GAUGER.

Edward T. Thompson. Henley place.

FIELD DRIVERS.

Asa B. Barker, Theodore T. Dearing and Joseph Underwood.

WEIGHER OF VESSELS.

John Wesson, 14 Washington street.

FUNERAL UNDERTAKERS.

Caleb Symmes,	4 Joiner street.
Nathaniel Pratt,	4 Call street.
Patrick Denvir,	Austin street.

SURVEYORS OF LUMBER.

Loammi Kendall,	Stephen Fuller,
Thomas J. Elliott,	J. B. Wilson 2d,
Edward A. Ward,	Aaron Clarke 2d,
Joseph Burrell,	George W. White,
Calvin Simonds, Jr.,	William Phipps,
Isaac Kendall,	James M. Phipps,
Oliver Kimball,	Joshua Magoun.

MEASURERS OF WOOD AND BARK.

William Phipps,	Nathan Josselyn,
Samuel Cutter,	James M. Phipps,
Thomas J. Elliott,	Godfrey B. Albee,
Abram Chamberlin.	

FIRE DEPARTMENT.

ENGINEERS.

Isaac Cook, Chief Engineer,	Chestnut street.
Henry Conn, 1st Ass't.	Henley street.
James M. Gardner, 2d Ass't.	Edgarton street.
Stephen P. Kelley, 3d Ass't.	Walker street.

ENGINES.

Hancock No. 1.

David S. Tucker, Foreman, Walker street.

Bunker Hill No 2.

John Howard, Foreman, Mead street.

Howard No. 3.

Thomas Barker Jr, Foreman, Main street.

Warren No 4.

James Poor, Foreman, Lawrence street.

Washington No. 5.

Samuel F. Tilden, Foreman, Chelsea street.

Franklin No. 7.

Henry P. Gardner, Foreman, Edgarton street.

Warren Hook and Ladder Co.

Robert Todd, Foreman, Washington street.

Hose Co.

E. W. Brackett Foreman, Austin street.

POLICE DEPARTMENT.

CITY MARSHAL.

RICHARD NICHOLS, Johnson Avenue.

DEPUTY CITY MARSHAL.

Adolphus J. Carter, Lawrence street.

CONSTABLES.Richard Nichols, Abram Chamberlain, Charles
R. Knights, Charles Sanderson, Adolphus J. Carter,
and Theodore T. Dearing.**SUNDAY POLICE.**Adolphus J. Carter, Isaac Sargeant and Asa B.
Barker.

WATCHMEN OF THE NIGHT.

*Watch No. 1.*Charles Sanderson, Captain; George Richardson,
Francis Powers, Charles Parkenson, John Sawtell,
and Moran Knights.

Watch No. 2.

Adolphus J. Carter, Captain, Jonathan Bartlett,
Stephen Fosdick, A. L. Melvin, Joshua W. Lincoln,
and Judah Wetherbee,

Watch No. 3.

Ebenezer Parker, Captain, Joseph Davis, Mo-
ses G. Flanders, Asa B. Barker, Ephraim Chandler,
and John W. Smith.

Watch No. 4.

Stephen Fuller, Captain, William Norton, John
C. Hutchinson, Harry Sanderson, Augustus Taylor,
and Nelson Cutter.

PUBLIC SCHOOLS.

SCHOOL COMMITTEE AT LARGE.

Edward Thorndike, J. W. Bemis, Geo. Farrar,
John Sanborn, and James Adams.

Ward No. 1.

Seth J. Thomas and George A. Parker.

Ward No. 2.

N. Y. Culbertson and James Miskelly.

Ward No. 3.

Henry K. Frothingham and Joseph F. Tufts.

SCHOOLS.

Warren School,

CORNER OF SALEM HILL AND SUMMER STREET.

Calvin S. Pennell, Grammar Master—salary \$900.

Residence—No. 11, Oak street

Joseph T. Swan, Writing Master—salary \$900.

Residence—Bunker Hill street.

Francis H. Clark, Emeline Brown, Sarah G. Hay,
and Sarah T. Chandler, Assistants.

Winthrop School.

Winslow Battles, Grammar Master—salary \$900.

Stacy Baxter, Writing Master—salary \$900.

Residence—Green street.

Mary L. Rowland, Elizabeth D. Moulton, Julia E.
Hinckley, and Evelina A. Flint, Assistants.

Harvard School.

ON HARVARD STREET.

Paul H. Sweetser, Grammar Master—salary \$900.

Residence—South Reading.

Robert Swan, Writing Master—salary \$900.

Residence—Dorchester.

Mary J. Whiting, Rebecca Drake, Frances T. Hol-
land, and Maria L. Thompson, Assistants.

Bunker Hill School.

AT THE NECK, ON BUNKER HILL STREET.

Benjamin F. Tweed, Grammar Master—salary \$900.

Residence—Cor. of Green and Bunker Hill st.

Mary S. Lewis and Lucretia Foster, Assistants.

PRIMARY SCHOOLS.

	LOCATION.	TEACHERS' NAMES.
No. 1.	Near B. H. school,	Caroline Phipps.
" 2.	Mead street,	Malvina B. Skelton.
" 3.	Rear 187 Main st.,	E. M. Sweetser,
" 4.	Warren school house,	M. A. Chandler.
" 5.	Elm street,	E. D. Pratt.
" 6.	" "	F. A. Sawyer.
" 7.	Rear 162 Main st.,	S. L. Sawyer.

" 8.	Cross street,	Mary J. Chandler.
" 9.	" "	S. F. Brown.
" 10.	Common street,	Elizabeth Emes.
" 11.	" "	Jane S. Putnam.
" 12.	Bow street,	J. M. Burckes.
" 13.	" "	M. E. Lincoln.
" 14.	" "	S. E. Smith.
" 15.	" "	S. E. Clark.
" 16.	Harvard street,	A. E. Hinckley.
" 17.	At the Point.	S. J. Bradbury.
" 18.	" "	C. Brackett.
" 19.	Moulton street,	M. M. Sanborn
" 20.	Common street,	M. A. C. Bodge,
" 21.	Sullivan street,	C. A. Goodridge.

WARD OFFICERS.

Ward No. 1.

John Wesson, Warden ; Lenthel W. Phillips, Clerk;
 Caleb Rand, John B. Wilson and William W.
 Pierce, Inspectors.

Ward No. 2.

Jonathan Locke, Warden ; E. D. Pierce, Clerk ;
 P. S. Briggs, Jotham Barry Jr., and A. P.
 Baxter, Inspectors.

Ward No. 3

Timothy Fletcher, Warden ; E. P. Brigham, Clerk ;
Hiram P. Remick, G. B. Albee and George E.
Edmands, Inspectors.

SURVEYOR OF MASON WORK AND MATERIALS.

Samuel L. Tuttle.

BOARD OF HEALTH.

The Mayor and Aldermen.

HEALTH OFFICER.

Richard Nichols.

SUPPLEMENT.

Page 42—Alderman Willard's name should be in Ward 2,
and Alderman Hooper's in Ward 3.

Page 47—Surveyors of Lumber—in Addition.

Nathan Josselyn and Samuel T. Johnson.

Same page.

Nathan Josselyn, not a Measurer of Wood and Bark.

CITY ORDINANCES.

(No. 1.)

CITY OF CHARLESTOWN.

*In the Year One Thousand Eight Hundred and
Forty-Seven.*

AN ORDINANCE

Directing the form of Warrants, and the manner of serving, executing and returning the same :

BE IT ORDAINED, by the City Council of the city of Charlestown, as follows :

SECTION 1. The form of Warrants, for calling meetings of the citizens of the several Wards, shall be as follows, to wit :

“City of Charlestown.

[SEAL]

To either Constable of the City of Charlestown, Greeting : In the name of the Commonwealth of Massachusetts, you are hereby required, forthwith, to warn the citizens of Ward No. —, qualified to vote as the law directs, to assemble at ———, on ———, the ——— day of ———, at 9 o'clock in the forenoon, then and there to give in their ballots for ———.

Hereof fail not, and have you there this warrant with your doings thereon.

Witness, _____, Mayor of our said city of Charlestown, on this _____ day of _____, in the year of our Lord one thousand eight hundred and _____.

By order of the Mayor and Aldermen,
_____, City Clerk."

SECT. 2. The form of Warrants, for calling general meetings of the citizens qualified to vote, shall be as follows, to wit:

"City of Charlestown.

[SEAL]

To the Constables of the City of Charlestown, Greeting: In the name of the Commonwealth of Massachusetts, you are hereby required forthwith to warn the citizens of Charlestown, qualified to vote as the law directs, to assemble in general meeting at the City Hall, on _____ the _____ day of _____ at _____ o'clock, —. M., then and there to _____

Hereof fail not, and have you there this warrant with your doings thereon.

Witness, _____, Mayor of our said City of Charlestown, on this _____ day of _____, in the year of our Lord one thousand eight hundred and _____.

By order of the Mayor and Aldermen,
_____, City Clerk."

SECT. 3. All warrants, whether for calling general meetings or for calling meetings of the citizens of the several wards, shall be issued by the Mayor and Aldermen seven days at least before the time for holding the same; they shall be signed by the City Clerk, and shall be served by either constable of the

city, by leaving a copy thereof at the residence of each citizen qualified to vote at the meetings called thereby, and by posting a copy thereof near the place of said meeting. And the constable to whom any warrant shall be delivered for service, shall seasonably return the same with his doings thereon, to the Mayor and Aldermen, if it be for calling a general meeting, otherwise to the Warden of the ward named therein.

SECT. 4. For the election of all officers, except Warden, Clerk and Inspectors, the polls shall be opened at nine of the clock in the morning, and closed at four o'clock in the afternoon.

Passed, May 10, 1847.

(No. 2.)

An Ordinance authorising the appointment and prescribing the duties of City Marshal.

Be it Ordained, by the City Council of the City of Charlestown, as follows :

SECT. 1. The Mayor and Aldermen shall forthwith, and hereafter, in the month of May, annually, appoint a City Marshal—who shall remain in office one year, unless removed as hereinafter provided.

SECT. 2. Said city marshal shall be also Constable ; and during his continuance in the office of city Marshal, shall have precedence and command over the other Constables, whenever engaged in the same service, or when directed thereto by the Mayor and Aldermen.

SECT. 3. The said city marshal before entering

upon the duties of his office, shall take the oath of office as by law provided for Constables; and he shall give bond in the sum of Five Hundred Dollars, with surety, to be approved by the Mayor and Aldermen, for the faithful performance of his said office.

SECT. 4. The City Marshal shall whenever authorised by the Mayor and Aldermen, employ one or more deputies, who shall be approved by the Mayor and Aldermen, who shall in like manner, take the oaths of office; whereupon such deputy shall have power and authority to assist the City Marshal, in the execution of his office, or in his absence, to officiate in his stead; the City Marshal being always responsible for his deputies.

SECT. 5. It shall be the duty of the City Marshal, from time to time, as often as once a week, to pass through all the streets, alleys and courts of the city, to observe nuisances, obstructions and impediments therein, to the end that the same may be removed or prosecuted according to law; to notice all offences against the laws and orders in being, taking the names of offenders, for the purpose of prosecuting them; to receive all complaints of the citizens against any breach of the laws; to obey and execute all commands of the Mayor and Aldermen in relation to any matter or thing concerning the city; to superintend the night watch and report their doings, once a week or oftener to the Mayor, to institute all prosecutions against offenders of the laws or City Ordinances, and to attend regularly and punctually on all trials of offenders prosecuted on behalf of the city, in any court whatever; and for the convenience of the citizens having business with the City Marshal, he shall attend daily at

some stated hour, in some central and public office, of which due notice shall be given; and further to perform all such other and additional duties, and to comply with all such regulations as may at any time be prescribed to him by the Mayor and Aldermen.

SECT. 6. The Mayor and Aldermen may at any time, by vote, remove from office the said City Marshal; and thereupon appoint a successor, and in like manner appoint, in case of death or resignation.

SECT. 7. The city marshal shall be compensated according to such ordinance as the City Council may hereafter establish and ordain.

Passed, May 10, 1847.

(No. 3.)

An Ordinance concerning the Ordinances of the City; the Orders of the Mayor and Aldermen, and the printed documents of either Branch,

Be it Ordained, by the City Council of the City of Charlestown, as follows:

SECT. 1. All Ordinances which shall be passed by the Mayor and Aldermen, and by the Common Council of said city, shall be engrossed or recorded, by the City Clerk, in a fair and legible hand, without interlineation, or erasure, and in the order in which they shall be passed, in a book to be kept for that purpose, made of strong linen paper, with proper margins and index, and strongly bound, to be lettered "Record of Ordinances of the City of Charlestown," which book shall be preserved in the office of the City Clerk, subject to the inspection of the citizens.

SECT. 2. All said ordinances, and also all the orders of the Mayor and Aldermen shall be published and promulgated by causing the same to be inserted three weeks successively in such newspapers as shall be printed and published in the city ; and the Mayor may, in his discretion, cause any ordinance or order to be printed and distributed by the Marshal or Constables among the citizens.

SECT. 3. All reports and other documents which may be ordered by either branch to be printed, shall under the direction of the joint standing committee, be printed on good paper and in a uniform manner ; and in addition to the number which may be ordered by either branch, there shall always be printed fifty extra copies of each report and document so ordered to be printed, forty of which may be sent by the Mayor, with a printed copy of this section, to the Mayors of such other cities, and to such other public institutions as he may designate ; all documents which may be sent to the Mayor in exchange therefor, shall be by him preserved for the use of the city, and they shall from time to time be arranged, bound and lettered under his direction, in a suitable manner, and shall always remain in the room of the Mayor and Aldermen ; and the remaining ten copies shall be retained in the possession of the City Clerk, who shall at the end of each year cause the same to be bound and lettered in a uniform style, and when bound one series shall be deposited in each of the following rooms, namely :—of the Mayor and Aldermen, of the Common Council, of the School Committee, of the Overseers of the Poor, of the Engineers of the Fire Department, of the Assessors, of the Treasurer, and the

remainder shall be safely kept by the City Clerk.
Passed, May 24, 1847.

(No. 4.)

An Ordinance prescribing the mode of appointing
certain City Officers.

*Be it Ordained, by the City Council of the City of
Charlestown, as follows :*

The Mayor and Aldermen of the said city are hereby authorized to appoint for the current and every succeeding municipal year, the following city officers, to wit :—Field Drivers, Fence Viewers, Health Officers, Fish Officers, Sealer of Weights and Measures, Surveyors of Lumber, Measurers of Wood and Bark, Hay Weighers, Sealers of Leather and Coal Baskets, Pound Keepers, and such other officers as may be necessary or convenient to the public, unless some other provision for the time being shall be made by the City Council.

Passed, May 31, 1847.

(No. 5.)

An Ordinance establishing the office of Superintendent
of Streets and Public Buildings, and pre-
scribing his duties.

*Be it Ordained, by the City Council of the City of
Charlestown, as follows.*

SECT. 1. There shall be chosen at the commencement of each municipal year by the City Council in convention, and by ballot, an able and discreet per-

son, to be styled the Superintendant of Streets and Public Buildings, who shall hold his office at the pleasure of the City Council, and shall receive such compensation as said Council shall determine; whenever said office shall become vacant by death, resignation, or otherwise, a successor shall be appointed in the manner herein described.

SECT. 2. The said Superintendent shall, under the direction and control of the Mayor and Aldermen, have the general care and charge of the highways, streets, lanes, side walks and bridges of the city; and shall attend to the making, improving, and alteration thereof, and shall cause the same to be kept in good repair, so as to be safe and convenient for travellers, with their horses, teams and carriages, and for foot passengers, at all seasons of the year.— He shall superintend the building and repairing of the drains and common sewers of the city, and the entering of the same by private drains. He shall see that the highways, streets and squares are kept in good order; that they are swept as often as may be requisite for their cleanliness, and that all nuisances and obstructions therein are forthwith removed, or give notice thereof to the Mayor or Marshal. He shall also see that the exterior of the buildings belonging to the city, also the fences and grounds appertaining to the same, and the square and public commons under the direction of the standing committee on the same, are kept in good order and not defaced in any way; and also, that the trees which now or may be hereafter set out in the streets, or on the public grounds are properly protected by posts and strips of wood securely and neatly placed, and that said trees be pruned or trimmed when necessary, and otherwise

taken care of, and that they be replaced by other trees when necessary. He may under the direction of the Mayor make all necessary contracts for the supply of any labor, or materials, which he may require in the discharge of his official duty ; and he shall also perform such further duties as may be required by any future ordinance of the City Council.

SECT. 3. The said Superintendent shall, on the morning of the first Monday in every month, present to the Mayor a report in writing, stating minutely all his doings during the preceding month ; the sums of money by him expended ; the contracts made, and the laborers by him employed, and describing the actual condition of the streets and public buildings at the date of said report. He shall also give information thereon, at any other time, when required by the Mayor or by the Board of Aldermen.

SECT. 4. Whenever any highway, bridge or street of the city, shall, from want of necessary repair, or by reason of any alteration or repair thereof being made, or for any other cause, be unsafe or inconvenient for travellers or passengers, the said Superintendent shall forthwith put up a suitable fence across such highway, street or bridge, and exclude all travellers from passing the same ; or cause such parts thereof as are unsafe or inconvenient to be enclosed by a sufficient fence ; and he shall also fix one or more lighted lanterns about the place, to be there kept every night during twilight and dark, so long as said fence shall be kept standing.

SECT. 5. The said Superintendent shall have the general care and control of the teams and carts which may be furnished by the Overseers of the Poor, and

may make any arrangement with said Overseers, for a supply of labor and materials for the city, which the interest thereof may require.

Passed, May 31, 1847.

(No. 6.)

An Ordinance for the regulation of Hackney Carriages, Cabs, and other Carriages within the City of Charlestown.

Be it Ordained, by the City Council of the City of Charlestown, as follows :

SECT. 1. No owner, or driver, of any Hackney Carriage, Cab, or other Carriage, shall place such Hackney Carriage, Cab, or other Carriage, in any public street, lane, avenue, court, place or square, within the City, to stand there to be employed, unless such owner shall first obtain the consent of the Mayor and Aldermen of the City, so to place them.

SECT. 2. Whoever shall offend against the provisions of this Ordinance, shall forfeit and pay, for each offence, a sum not less than one dollar or more than ten dollars, to be recovered by complaint before any Justice of Peace for the County of Middlesex.

Passed, June 21, 1847.

(No. 7.)

An Ordinance to establish a Board of Health.

Be it Ordained, by the City Council of the City of Charlestown, as follows :

SECT. 1. All power and authority heretofore vested in the Board of Health of the Town of Charlestown

shall remain in and be exercised by the Board of Mayor and Aldermen, who shall make such regulations and may affix such penalties for the breach thereof as they may from time to time deem expedient, provided that the rules and regulations of the late Board of Health shall be in force, until others shall be duly made and published by the Mayor and Aldermen.

SECT. 2. Whenever any emergency shall happen likely to endanger the public health, or any contagious disease break out requiring immediate action, there being no order in force to meet the case, the Mayor, by the advice of any three of the Aldermen, may give such written directions in the premises as may be deemed necessary, which directions shall have the force of law for the time being, but the same shall be reported at the next regular meeting of the Board of Mayor and Aldermen, and may be by them repealed or amended.

Passed, June 23, 1847.

(No. 8.)

An Ordinance to establish a City Seal.

Be it Ordained, by the City Council of the City of Charlestown, as follows :

The following shall be the device of the Seal of said City, to wit : In the centre thereof, a view of the Bunker Hill Monument and Monument Square ; on the outer circle around the same, the inscription shall be, "Charlestown—Founded A. D. 1628. Es-

tablished a City, A. D. 1847;" within a smaller circle as the city motto, shall be the words "Liberty—a trust to be transmitted to posterity;"—the whole to be arranged according to the impression of the seal hereunto annexed.

Passed, July 13, 1847.



(No. 9.)

An Ordinance concerning the Assessment and Collection of Taxes.

Be it Ordained, by the City Council of the City of Charlestown, as follows:

SECTION 1. The City Treasurer shall be the Collector of Taxes and of all rents and other sums payable to the City, not otherwise specially provided for.

SECT. 2. The Assessors shall make their valuation of estates, and complete the assessment of taxes and place a list thereof in the hands of the Collector on or before the first day of September in each year.

SECT. 3. The Assessors if they shall abate any tax wholly or in part, shall keep a record thereof in a book to be provided for that purpose ; which record shall contain the name of the person whose tax shall be so abated, the amount of his tax as originally assessed, the amount abated, and the reasons for such abatement ; and they shall lay such record before the City Council in the first week of February annually. The Assessors shall decide fully upon all applications for abatement on or before the thirtieth day of October in each year.

SECT. 4. The Assessors shall deliver to the Collector a list of the taxes for all poll taxes assessed by them on persons who shall be assessed for a poll tax only, with a warrant for collecting the same as soon as the amount of such tax in each year can be ascertained, and such poll tax shall be paid on demand after legal notice; and, if not so paid to the Collector, he shall forthwith proceed to collect the same in the manner provided by law for the collection of taxes from delinquents.

SECT. 5. The Collector shall, within thirty days after the Assessors shall have placed any list of taxes in his hands for collection, deliver to every person on whom any tax other than a poll tax shall have been assessed, or leave at his place of residence or business a bill of such taxes, which shall be equivalent to a special demand of payment thereof by the Collector ; and in case any such tax shall be due and unpaid on the first day of November in each year, the Treasurer shall issue a summons to the person or corporation from whom such tax shall be due, and if said tax and the sum of twenty cents for said summons be not paid within ten days after the delivery or service

of such summons, a warrant shall be issued for the collection of the same according to law.

SECT. 6. The Collector shall in every case exact the payment of the sum of twenty cents for the summons when issued, and also the same fees for collection which are allowed by law on executions, together with the interest from said first day of November, when the tax is not paid within ten days after the service of such summons. He shall keep a record of all sums and fees so paid and of the persons by whom they are paid, which record he shall lay before the City Council during the second week in February in each year, and all said sums and fees when received by him shall be paid into the City treasury.

SECT. 7. The Collector shall, within the municipal year for which he was chosen, collect all taxes committed to him from all persons against whom he shall have any such tax, and who shall be resident in or have sufficient goods or estate within the city; and he may for this purpose pursue any of the remedies by law in such cases provided.

Passed, August 16, 1847.

SPECIAL LAWS.

An Act to Incorporate certain persons by the name of
The Trustees of Charlestown Free Schools.

WHEREAS the education of youth has ever been considered by the wise and good as of the highest consequence to the safety and happiness of a free people ; and whereas sundry persons have bequeathed real and personal property to the town of Charlestown, the rents and profits thereof to be solely and forever applied to and for the use of the Free Schools in said town ; and whereas many inconveniences have arisen in the present method of executing their generous designs :

SECT. 1. *Be it therefore enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives, in General Court assembled, and by the authority of the same, That Richard Devens, Nathaniel Gorham, Josiah Bartlett, Aaron Putnam, Esquires, Joseph Hurd, merchant, Nathaniel Hawkins, and Seth Wyman, gentlemen, all of Charlestown, in the county of Middlesex, be, and they are hereby nominated and appointed Trustees of the Free Schools in said town of Charlestown, and they hereby are incorporated into a Body Politic by the name of The Trustees of Charlestown Free Schools.*

SECT. 2. *Be it further enacted by the authority aforesaid,* That all the donations which have been given to said town for the use and support of their schools, whether real, personal or mixed, shall be, pursuant to the consent and at the request of said town, had in public town meeting on the fourth day of March, one thousand seven hundred and ninety-three, and they are hereby confirmed unto the said Richard Devens and others, and to their successors in said office of Trustees of Charlestown Free Schools, forever, for the sole use and benefit of said schools, agreeable to the true intent and meaning of the donors.

SECT. 3. *Be it further enacted by the authority aforesaid,* That the said Trustees and their successors shall have one common seal, which they may make use of in any cause or business that relates to the said office of Trustees of said schools; and they shall have power and authority to break, change and renew the same from time to time as they shall see fit; and they may sue and be sued in all actions, real, personal and mixed, and prosecute and defend the same to final judgment and execution, by the name of the Trustees of Charlestown Free Schools.

SECT. 4. *Be it further enacted by the authority aforesaid,* That the aforesaid Richard Devens and others, and their successors in said office of Trustees, be the Visitors, Trustees and Governors of the aforesaid Charlestown Free Schools, to be continued in the way and manner following, viz: That the said town of Charlestown, at their annual town meeting in the month of May, shall have authority to elect by ballot such persons, to the number of seven, as they shall think proper, to the said office of Trustees of

Charlestown Free Schools ; and that five of said Trustees shall constitute a quorum for doing business ; and the major part of the members present shall decide all questions that shall come before them ; and that the said Trustees shall have power and authority to elect a President, Treasurer and Secretary, and such other officers as they shall judge necessary and convenient ; but no pecuniary compensation shall be allowed the said Trustees without the consent of said town of Charlestown ; and to make and ordain such laws, rules and orders for the good government of said schools, as to them the Trustees, Governors and Visitors aforesaid, and their successors, shall from time to time seem most fit and requisite ; all which shall be observed by the officers and scholars of said school, upon the penalties therein contained : provided notwithstanding, that the said rules, laws and orders be no ways repugnant to the laws of this Commonwealth.

SECT. 5. *Be it further enacted by the authority aforesaid,* That the Trustees aforesaid be, and they hereby are rendered capable in law to take and receive by gift, grant, devise or bequest, or otherwise, any lands, tenements or other estate, real and personal, which may in future be granted for the benefit of said Charlestown Free Schools : provided, the annual income thereof shall not exceed the sum of Six Hundred Pounds, to have and to hold the same under such provisions and limitations as may be expressed in any deed or conveyance to them made by the donor or donors ; and that all deeds and instruments which the said Trustees shall lawfully make, shall, when made in the name of said Trustees, and signed and delivered by the President, and sealed

with their common seal, bind the said Trustees and their successors, and be valid in law.

SECT. 6. *Be it further enacted by the authority aforesaid,* That the aforesaid Trustees shall have full power and authority to determine at what times and places their meetings shall be holden, and upon the manner of notifying the Trustees to convene at such meetings ; and the said Trustees shall have full power and authority to determine and prescribe from time to time the powers and duties of their several officers, and to fix and determine the tenures of their respective offices.

SECT. 7. *Be it further enacted by the authority aforesaid,* That the said Trustees shall, at the annual meeting of said town of Charlestown in the month of May, previous to the election of Trustees, lay before said town the particulars of their proceedings and the state of their funds.

SECT. 8. *Be it further enacted by the authority aforesaid,* That Richard Devens be, and he is authorized and empowered to fix the time and place for holding the first meeting of said Trustees, and to certify them thereof. Passed, March 27, 1793.

An Act authorizing the Town of Charlestown to establish a Board of Health.

SECT. 1. *Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives, in General Court assembled, and by the authority of the same,* That the inhabitants of the town of Charlestown, qualified to vote for town

officers, may, in the month of March, annually, in town meeting assemble, elect, by ballot, seven able and discreet persons, being freeholders and residents in said town, to be a Board of Health, whose duty it shall be, when notified by the Town Clerk, of their election as aforesaid, to meet within six days after such notice, and organize themselves by electing a President and Secretary. The Secretary thus chosen, to be sworn to the faithful discharge of the duties of said office; which oath shall be entered and subscribed by such Secretary, on the records of said board, and attested by the person administering the same; and a certificate from the records of said board, shall be received and admitted as evidence in all cases relating to the proceedings of said board.— On the death or resignation of any member of the said Board of Health, such vacancy shall be filled by election, by ballot, at the next town meeting which may be holden after such vacancy exists; and a majority of the board shall be competent to transact any business which the whole board could transact.

SECT. 2. *Be it further enacted*, That the said Board of Health shall have power, and it is hereby made their duty, to examine into all causes of sickness, nuisances, and sources of filth, that may be injurious to the inhabitants of the town of Charlestown, which do or may exist within the limits of said town, or in any vessel at any wharf within the limits thereof; and the same to destroy, remove, or prevent, as the case may require; and all the expenses attending the same, to be paid by the person or persons, who caused such nuisance to exist, if known, and if not known, such expense to be paid by the town: and in all cases,

where such nuisance, source of filth, or cause of sickness, shall be found on private property, the owner or occupier thereof on being notified by the authority of this board, and ordered to destroy or remove the same, shall forthwith destroy or remove such filth or nuisance; and in case said owner or occupier shall refuse or neglect to remove such filth, nuisance, or cause of sickness, from his, her, or their property, within the time specified by said board, he, she, or they, so offending, shall forfeit and pay a fine of not less than one dollar, or more than one hundred dollars, to be sued for and recovered by said Board of Health, in manner hereafter directed. And any two members of this board may cause the same nuisance to be removed or destroyed, as the case may require; and all costs or expenses, incurred in removing or destroying the same, shall be paid by such owner or occupier, on whose premises, or in whose possession such cause of sickness, nuisance, or source of filth may be found. And the said board may have power to appoint scavengers when necessary, to carry into effect the requirements of this act, and the same to remove, and substitute others at the pleasure of the board.

SECT. 3. *Be it further enacted*, That the said Board of Health shall have power to seize, take, and destroy, or to remove to any safe place within the limits of the town, or cause the same to be done, any unwholesome and putrid, or tainted meat, fish, bread, vegetables, or other articles of the provision kind, or liquor, which in their opinion (first consulting some respectable physician of the town of Charlestown,) shall be injurious to the health of those who might use them; and the cost of seizing, taking, destroying,

or removing, shall be paid by the person or persons, in whose possession the same unwholesome, putrid or tainted article shall or may be found ; and whenever said board shall think it necessary for the preservation of the lives or health of the inhabitants of said town, to enter forcibly any building or vessel, having been refused such entry by the owner or occupier thereof, within the limits of the town of Charlestown, for the purpose of examining into, destroying, removing or preventing any nuisance, source of filth, or cause of sickness aforesaid, which said board have reason to believe is contained in such building or vessel ; any member of said board, by order of said board, may apply to any Justice of the Peace, within and for the county of Middlesex, and on oath complain and state, on behalf of said board, the facts, as far as said board have reason to believe the same, relative to such nuisance, source of filth, or cause of sickness aforesaid ; and such Justice shall thereupon issue his warrant directed to the Sheriff of the county of Middlesex, or either of his Deputies, or any Constable of the town of Charlestown, therein requiring them, or either of them, taking with them sufficient aid and assistance, and also in company with said Board of Health, or any two members of the same, between the hours of sun rise and sun set, to repair to the place where such nuisance, source of filth, or cause of sickness, complained of as existing as aforesaid, and there if found, the same to destroy, remove or prevent, under the directions and agreeably to the order of said Board of Health, or such members of the same as may be present for such purpose : provided however, that no Sheriff, Deputy Sheriff, or Constable, shall execute any civil process, either by

arresting the body, or attaching the goods or chattels of any person under color of any entry made for the purpose aforesaid, unless such service could by law be made without such entry ; and all services, so made under cover of such entry, shall be utterly void ; and the officer making such service shall be considered a trespasser to all intents *ab initio* ; and in all cases where such nuisance, source of filth, or cause of sickness, shall be removed as aforesaid, the costs arising in such proceedings shall be paid by the person or persons who caused or permitted the same nuisance, source of filth, or cause of sickness to exist, or in whose possession the same may be found.

SECT. 4. *Be it further enacted*, That the said Board of Health shall have power to make such rules, orders and regulations from time to time, for the preventing, removing or destroying of all nuisances, sources of filth and causes of sickness within the limits of the town of Charlestown, which they may think necessary ; which rules, orders and regulations, after having been posted up in three or more public places within the town, shall continue in force and be obeyed by all persons until altered or repealed by said board, or by the town ; and any person or persons who shall disobey or violate any such rules, orders or regulations so as aforesaid made, shall severally forfeit and pay for such offence a sum not less than one dollar, nor more than fifty dollars, according to the nature and aggravation of such offence.

SECT. 5. *Be it further enacted*, That the powers and duties which are given to, or required of the Selectmen of the town of Charlestown, by law of this Commonwealth, passed on the twenty-second day of June, in the year of our Lord one thousand seven

hundred and ninety-seven, entitled "An act to prevent the spreading of contagious sickness," and by the several acts in Addition thereto, shall be, and they hereby are transferred to, and made the duty of the Board of Health of the town of Charlestown, from and after the election of said board, any thing in the said laws to the contrary notwithstanding. And for all expenses, which may arise in the execution of their duty, the said Board of Health shall be authorized to draw upon the Town Treasurer of the town of Charlestown; and the accounts of said board, including all receipts and expenditures of money, shall be examined annually, and reported to the town by a committee chosen for that purpose; and the same shall be paid by the Town Treasurer of the said town of Charlestown.

SECT. 6. *Be it further enacted*, That all fines, forfeitures, and sums to be paid, arising under any of the provisions of this act, shall be prosecuted for, by and in the name of the Board of Health of the town of Charlestown, in the same manner within the county of Middlesex, as is pointed out by the twelfth section of an act passed on the twentieth day of June, one thousand eight hundred and sixteen, entitled "An act to empower the town of Boston to choose a Board of Health, and to prescribe their power and duty for the recovery of all fines and forfeitures arising under said act in the county of Suffolk:" and all moneys, arising by fines, forfeitures or sums to be paid under any of the provisions of this act, shall enure to the use of the inhabitants of the town of Charlestown, and shall be accounted for by said board to the Treasurer of said town.

Approved by the Governor, June 12, 1818.

An Act in addition to "An Act authorizing the town of Charlestown to establish a Board of Health."

SECT. 1. *Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives, in General Court assembled, and by the authority of the same,* That the selectmen of the town of Charlestown be, and they hereby are authorised and empowered, from time to time, to make and establish rules, orders and regulations for the interment of the dead in said town, to establish the police of the burying grounds, appoint and locate the places where the dead may be buried in said town, to make regulations for funerals, and appoint all necessary officers and persons to carry the same into effect, and to prescribe their duties and fees. And the said selectmen may establish such penalties for the violation of any such rules, orders and regulations, as they may think proper: provided, that the penalty for any one such violation shall not exceed the sum of fifty dollars: and provided, further, that before any such rule, order or regulation shall go into effect, the same shall be approved by the inhabitants of said town, at a legal meeting thereof for that purpose called, and shall be published in one or more newspapers printed in Charlestown or Boston.

SECT. 2. *Be it further enacted,* That all fines, forfeitures, and sums, to be paid, arising under any of the provisions of this act, shall be prosecuted for, by and in the name of the selectmen of the town of Charlestown, in the same manner, and under the same provisions within the county of Middlesex, as are

provided for the recovery of similar fines, forfeitures, and sums, within the county of Suffolk, by the twelfth section of an act, entitled "an act to empower the town of Boston to choose a Board of Health, and to prescribe their power and duty," passed the twentieth day of June, in the year of our Lord one thousand eight hundred and sixteen. And all fines, forfeitures, or sums, to be paid under any of the provisions of this act, shall enure to the use of said town of Charlestown, and shall be accounted for by the said selectmen to the Treasurer thereof.

Passed, March 20, 1832.

An Act establishing a Fire Department in the town
of Charlestown.

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives, in General Court assembled, and by the authority of the same, as follows :

A Fire Department is hereby established in the town of Charlestown, subject to the duties and liabilities, and with the powers and privileges, and governed by the provisions of the act entitled "an act to regulate fire departments," passed on the ninth day of April, in the year one thousand eight hundred and thirty nine.

[Passed, Feb. 15, 1840.]

An act to regulate the Side-walks in the town of
Charlestown.

SECT. 1. *Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives, in General Court assembled, and by the authority of the same,* That in all streets which shall hereafter be paved in the town of Charlestown, the side-walks shall be made according to the following regulations, viz: the foot-path or side-walk on each side of the street, shall be of a breadth not exceeding one sixth part of the whole width of the street, and shall be paved with brick or flat stone, and shall be secured with good and sufficient hammered edge stone on the outside of the same.

SECT. 2. *Be it further enacted,* That whenever the town shall direct the paving of any public street as aforesaid, each and every owner or owners of a lot or lots of land adjoining the same, shall without delay, at his or her own expense, cause the side-walk in front of his or her land, to be paved with brick or flat stone, and supported by hammered edge stone, and kept in repair, the same to be done under the direction, and to the acceptance of the surveyors of the highways. And if the owner or owners of such lot or lots, shall neglect or refuse to pave and support the side-walk as aforesaid, for the space of twenty days after he or she, or the tenant of such lot or lots, or the attorney of such owner or owners, shall have been thereto required, by any of the surveyors of highways, then it shall be lawful for said surveyors, and they are hereby enjoined and required to

pave and support the same in the manner aforesaid, or to repair the same, and shall recover the whole amount of the expense thereof, by action of the case, to be brought by the surveyors of highways before any court proper to try the same: provided, nevertheless, that whenever in the opinion of the selectmen, any owner or owners of any lot on such street, shall be unable to comply with the foregoing requisitions, the said selectmen may direct the surveyors of highways to cause such side-walk to be made at the expense of the town: provided, also, that when there are any vacant lots of land on any such street, the surveyors of highways may, at their discretion, allow the owner or owners thereof, to cover the side-walk with plank, and support the same with timber, which shall be removed, and the edge stone, and brick or flat stone pavement be completed, whenever in the judgment of said surveyors, it shall become necessary.

SECT. 3. *Be it further enacted,* That no canopy, balcony, portico, or door-steps, hereafter erected in any street, lane, or alley, in the town of Charlestown, shall project into such street, lane, or alley, more than one twelfth part of the width thereof, and in no case more than three feet, and all cellar doors hereafter made or repaired, shall be built with upright cheeks, which shall not project from the line of the house, into the street, lane, or alley, more than nine inches, nor shall the platform of the same rise above the level of the side-walk. And if any proprietor, owner, or owners, shall erect any canopy, balcony, portico, cellar-door, door-step, or other obstruction, contrary to the provisions of this act, and shall refuse or neglect to remove or take down the same, within five days after having been directed and required thereto, by any of the survey-

ors of highways, such proprietors, owner or owners shall forfeit and pay the sum of two dollars for each and every day the same shall remain after the expiration of the said five days.

SECT. 4. *Be it further enacted*, That all forfeitures and fines which may be recovered in pursuance of this act, shall go and be distributed, one moiety thereof to the poor of the town of Charlestown, and the other moiety to the surveyors of highways.

Passed, June 12, 1824.

An Act to incorporate the Trustees of the Poores' fund
in the town of Charlestown.

SECT. 1. *Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives, in General Court assembled, and by the authority of the same*, That James K. Frothingham and others, selectmen of the town of Charlestown, and Thomas Miller, Amos Tufts, and Matthew Skilton, deacons of the First Congregational Church, William Arnold and James Fosdick, deacons of the Baptist Church, Moses Hall, Daniel Tufts and Joseph Gould, deacons of the Universalist Church, Joseph Phipps and Elias Phinney, deacons of the New Church, all of said Charlestown, for the time being, and their successors in the said offices of selectmen and deacons, for the time being, be, and they hereby are, made a body politic and corporate forever, by the name of the Trustees of the Charlestown Poores' Fund, for the purpose of managing certain donations, given and bequeathed at different periods of time, by

Richard Russell, Esq., Captain Richard Sprague, Mr. Thomas Call, and Richard Devens, Esq., all formerly inhabitants of the said Charlestown, and such other funds as may come into their hands for like purposes ; and the said trustees, by the name aforesaid, may sue and be sued, prosecute and defend suits, with power of substitution, and may have a common seal, and the same may alter and renew at pleasure ; and the two senior deacons of all regularly organized religious churches, which may hereafter be constituted in said town of Charlestown, shall be considered as members of said board of trust : Provided, that, whenever any new society shall be constituted in said town, the board of trust shall be composed of the selectmen and two senior deacons from each church, for the time being, and their successors in said offices.

SECT. 2. *Be it further enacted,* That the said trustees may choose a treasurer and other necessary officers, and may adopt all needful by-laws and regulations for the government of the corporation, not repugnant to the constitution and laws of this Commonwealth, and the same may alter as they may find expedient and necessary.

SECT. 3. *Be it further enacted,* That the said trustees shall have full power to receive and hold all money, securities, and other estate, real or personal, now constituting the said Poors' Fund, and also to receive and hold all gifts, grants and donations, real and personal, that may hereafter be made to increase the said fund, and the same to manage and put on interest, and to apply the income thereof, annually, for the relief of the poor of said town forever, conformable to the true intent and meaning of the sever-

al donors : provided, however, that the annual income of said fund, shall not exceed the sum of two thousand dollars.

SECT. 4. *Be it further enacted*, That the said trustees shall have power to make sale of any of their property, real or personal, purchased or given, as they shall judge most for the interest of their said trust, unless that which shall be given, be expressly otherwise appropriated by the donor ; and all moneys arising from such sale and the subsequent income, shall be applied to the same use to which the property sold and the income thereof were respectively applicable, and all deeds, conveyances, contracts and other instruments, duly authorized by the board at a regular meeting, and signed by the president and attested by the secretary, shall be good and valid.

SECT. 5. *Be it further enacted*, That James K. Frothingham be, and he hereby is authorized to call the first meeting of the trustees, at such time and place as he shall think proper.

Passed, June 18, 1825.

An Act authorizing the Selectmen of Charlestown to appoint a Company of Hook and Ladder Men, and additional Engine Men.

SECT. 1. *Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives, in General Court assembled, and by the authority of the same*, That the selectmen of the town of Charlestown, in the county of Middlesex, be, and they hereby are, authorized and em-

powered to appoint a company of hook and ladder men, consisting of not more than forty, whose duty it shall be, under the direction of the firewards in said town, to attend fires therein with fire-hooks, fire-sails and ladders, and to be subject to such further duties, and organized and provided in such manner, as the said selectmen shall, from time to time, direct.

SECT. 2. *Be it further enacted*, That the said selectmen be authorized and empowered to appoint any number of engine men, not exceeding thirty-five, in addition to the number they are authorized to appoint by existing laws; and the engine men so appointed may be attached to any new engine company, which may be hereafter formed, or apportioned among any of the engine companies of said town, at the discretion of the selectmen; and all persons appointed to any company, pursuant to the provisions of this act, shall continue in office during the pleasure of said selectmen, and be entitled to all the privileges and exemptions to which engine men now are, or may hereafter be by law entitled.

SECT. 3. *Be it further enacted*, That the resolve authorising the selectmen of Charlestown to appoint additional engine men, passed December seventh, one thousand eight hundred and sixteen, be, and the same is hereby repealed. [Passed, June 20, 1826.]

ERRATUM IN CITY CHARTER.

On the 31st page, at the 11th line from the bottom and after the word "taxes," the following words should be inserted—"ENGINEERS OF THE FIRE DEPARTMENT, A CITY CLERK, THREE ASSESSORS OF TAXES,"

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City of Charlestown.

R E P O R T

OF THE

SPECIAL COMMITTEE

OF THE

BOARD OF THE MAYOR AND ALDERMEN ON THE
SUBJECT OF

GRANTING LICENSES

TO SELL WINE AND SPIRITUOUS LIQUORS.

MAY, 1847.

CHARLESTOWN:
PRINTED AT THE FREEMAN OFFICE.

1847.

c

CITY OF CHARLESTOWN :

In Board of the Mayor and Aldermen,

MAY 17, 1847.

Ordered, That the several Petitions of O. C. Cutter, &c., be referred to the Standing Committee on Licenses, to consider and report thereon as soon as practicable, and that the Mayor be added to the Committee for this purpose.

DAVID DODGE,

City Clerk.

R E P O R T .

THE Committee to whom were referred the several petitions of O. C. Cutter and others, praying to be licensed as Innholders, and the petitions of Andrew Sawtell and others, praying to be licensed as Retailers, and of Seth Sawyer and others, praying to be licensed as Victuallers, and all of them with authority to sell wine and other spirituous liquors, under the restrictions of law, have attended to the duty, and ask leave to

R E P O R T .

To the Board of the Mayor and Aldermen is entrusted the same authority, on the subject of Licenses, which the County Commissioners exercise in the towns within their jurisdiction. It is a subject which has excited great attention, and upon which public opinion is divided. It belongs to that class of subjects, upon which honest and well-meaning citizens may be expected to differ widely ; while at the same time it is desirable, for

the sake of the public peace, for the promotion of that scrupulous observance of just laws, and of that respect for legal authority, which ought to characterize a free and happy people, that a greater harmony of public sentiment should be brought about. It is due from this Board to our fellow-citizens, that we should look at this much-vexed question, of License or no License, honestly in the face ; that we should not undertake to evade it, or to act upon it in a spirit of a time-serving policy ; but that we should decide it as rational men, who are able to give a reason for what we do ; as Christians, aware of our accountability in every station in life ; and as magistrates, bound by a solemn oath to discharge our duties impartially, and to see that the laws are faithfully executed.

The first inquiry that arises is, What are the laws of the Commonwealth upon this subject ? and the second inquiry will naturally suggest itself, What is the state of facts in the case to which these laws are to apply ?

I. THE LAW. The 47th chapter of the Revised Statutes is devoted wholly to the subject of licensing the sale of wine and spirituous liquors. Assuming that these are articles which every one has a right to buy, under such conditions as public policy may prescribe, the statute permits every one to buy or to sell twenty-eight gallons of wine, or any spirituous liquor, at any one time, which the purchaser must carry away at once. Before any one can sell either of these articles in less quantities, the government requires that he should obtain a license from the constituted authority, under certain restrictions, which license, by limitation of law, expires on the first day of April in each year ; and if

any one “presumes” to sell any less quantity without such license, he is subjected to the severest penalties, while the purchaser, who often buys to betray the seller, is allowed to escape without legal censure. It is provided by the 47th chapter that these licenses may be given to retailers, innholders, and common victuallers. Retailers may be either grocers or apothecaries; these are prohibited from selling any quantity to be used in or about their respective premises; the law intending that they should sell only what might be wanted by the citizens in their business to be used in the arts, or in their families for various domestic purposes. Licensed innholders are to furnish these articles, if wanted, to strangers and travellers, and to the permanent inmates of their houses; so that these persons, who for the time being have no other home, may receive the same accommodations which housekeepers may enjoy within the sanctuary of their domestic circles, — the latter having these articles sent to their houses by their grocers and apothecaries. Victuallers may also be licensed to furnish these articles, with their meals, to their customers. Innholders and victuallers are strictly prohibited from having, or from allowing to be used, about their premises any unlawful game or sport, from selling any intoxicating drink on any part of Sunday, or on any evening of the six working days after ten o’clock. They are also liable to a penalty, if they suffer any person on or about their premises to drink to excess. In addition to these restrictions upon those who may be licensed to sell such articles, persons who purchase them are liable to the law for the abuse of them. Intoxication is made a crime, punishable in every case; and the proof of three instances of intoxication in a single individual is

sufficient to convict him as a common drunkard, and to commit him to the House of Correction or Reformation.

These are all the leading provisions of law, which the soundest wisdom of legislators and the experience of centuries have been able to devise upon this subject, for the security of good order, and for the promotion of the common good.

A law, upon a different principle, was enacted by the legislature of Massachusetts in 1838, commonly known as the fifteen-gallon law. It permitted every one to buy or sell fifteen gallons of wine, or spirituous liquors, to be purchased and carried away at one time; and it prohibited every one from selling any less quantity, except licensed apothecaries (and no more of them were to be licensed than one to every two thousand inhabitants), who were to sell only for medicinal purposes, or for purposes connected with the arts. This law was passed on the 19th of April, 1838; but, in order to prepare the people for the great change proposed, its operation was postponed to the 1st of July, 1839; and on the 11th day of February, 1840, it was absolutely repealed, without a saving clause. Although it was undoubtedly passed with the best intentions, and with the sincere desire, on the part of the legislature, to promote the public good, large numbers of citizens from every part of the Commonwealth having signed petitions in favor of it, yet its provisions proved obnoxious and unpalatable to the people; and the experiment, after an actual trial of it for seven months and ten days, signally failed.

II. THE FACTS IN THE CASE. Wines and spirits are

articles of merchandise and sale. They are imported into this country in large quantities every year, and are also extensively manufactured or distilled here. It is contended that, so far as they are articles of import, the sale of them is authorized by the national government, and that the local government has no authority to prohibit such sale, but merely to regulate it, in accordance with the well-known principles of internal police regulations. It is also insisted upon, that individuals have the natural and inalienable right to purchase these articles in some mode or other, under such general forms and restrictions as the proper local authorities may deem it necessary to establish, and to use the same upon their own private premises as they may see fit; taking care that they do not incommode or injure their neighbors, and being liable to the municipal power solely for the abuse of this, in precisely the same way in which they are liable for the abuse of all other unquestioned rights.

These articles are used in various ways: they are used in the arts, in the preparation or preservation of medicines or specifics, in external applications, or bathing, and for many other purposes of a domestic character. They are freely used in culinary preparations, and as an ingredient, to a greater or less extent, in various kinds of drinks. Probably there is not an individual in this Commonwealth, who has ever passed the period of a single year without partaking of some food or medicine, of which wines or spirits are not ingredients, and without using them in some form or other—even though he may ordinarily abstain from using them as a drink—so multiform and various are the uses to which they are put. Wine, especially, is used by a considerable

portion, if not by a large majority of the people, as a drink at some season of the year. It is also provided by most of the churches, for the Communion service. The attempt, indeed, was at one time made to abolish it from Christian altars; but the proposition did not comport with the good sense of the age, for it seemed too much like "straining at a gnat" to meet the general sanction of the churches.

It must also be admitted that these articles are grossly and shockingly abused; and it is because of this abuse that so much difficulty and perplexity are involved in the settlement of this question. A few years ago, intemperance was rife in the land. Drunkenness came to be a common crime, and the source and attendant of many other crimes; the cause of wretchedness, of poverty, and of disorder. Public attention was attracted to this alarming state of things. People saw that intemperance was a social vice, and that many young men, and men in middle life, were brought to the brink of ruin by habits which were contracted, in frequent instances, at public places of resort. It was found that there were many bar-rooms and drinking-shops, far outnumbering in several communities the churches and school-houses; and by the popular judgment these tippling places were justly condemned as nuisances. To suppress these nuisances, and to compel all persons holding licenses to keep themselves within the legal restraints of the statute, was and now is the proper duty of all magistrates and executive officers.

Societies were formed for the suppression of intemperance. Much good has been effected by these voluntary associations, by the force of example, by persuasion, and by individual effort. Not satisfied with the

progress of their favorite cause induced by these means, a portion of the community established a new class or order of societies, called Total Abstinence Societies; which made it the duty of their members to abstain in every way from the use of all kinds of drink, which, if taken to excess, may intoxicate. Others, equally as good friends of temperance, have declined to join this new order; insisting that there is as wide a difference between the principle of Temperance and that of Total Abstinence, as there is between a Christian citizen who lives in the world pure and unspotted, and a rigid hermit who lives secluded and remote from the temptations and trials of mortality. But this is a matter of individual opinion, which each citizen must for himself make clear to his own conscience. The Committee allude to these efforts and movements, only as a part of the statement of the facts in the case.

No one will probably dispute the assertion that a great majority of our own fellow-citizens, probably nine-tenths of them, do in some form or other, and upon some occasion or another, make use of wine or spirituous liquors, and must therefore purchase them. The books of our grocers and apothecaries, and the testimony of their porters, could probably substantiate this statement. If, then, licenses be indiscriminately refused, all these sales will be made in the known violation of the law. For it is hardly to be supposed that any individual, whether he be clergyman, magistrate, or officer of a church, or however worthy may be his motive, would be so scrupulous and thoughtful as to be at the expense and trouble of buying and carrying away at one time twenty-eight gallons of an article, when half a gallon, or less, would suit his purpose. But if the purchaser buys and

takes away less than the twenty-eight gallons, he causes his seller to violate the law ; and though the former may escape the ignominy of a conviction, in point of morals he is equally culpable with the latter. And yet it is not probable that the most visionary reformist, to whom may be left any modicum of soundness, would seriously ask the legislature to impose the same severe penalties upon the purchaser, which by law now impend over the seller. Nor could any one seriously believe that, if such an act should be passed by the legislature, it would receive the popular approbation.

From this review of the law and the facts in the case, the question comes up, What shall this Board do, to whom the legislature has committed for the first time the power of granting and withholding licenses? At first sight, one would suppose, that, it being admitted that there was an extensive and legitimate demand for wine and spirituous liquors for private use, some provision should be made for the lawful sale of them, under such restrictions and by such persons as a regard for the public good may require ; and that no one could be found to be so "guiltless" as to "cast the first stone" against such a provision, who has ever had occasion to make use of any of these articles in any form or for any purpose.

There are, however, many persons in our community, who are opposed to the granting of any licenses. Some are so opposed, because they distrust the ability of the licensing power to discriminate with proper judgment in favor of the public good. Others are opposed, because they believe that the whole system of licenses is an unjust and odious monopoly. These persons insist (and their number is greater than the most forward

friends of temperance imagine), that the sale of every article of merchandise ought to be unrestricted, and they believe that the refusing to grant any licenses will have the ultimate effect to bring about the unqualified repeal of all license laws.

With this latter class of objectors, we, as a Board, have nothing to do: we must administer the law as we find it. It may be said, however, on this head, that if, in the discharge of our duty, a very limited but adequate number of licenses should be granted with proper conditions, and if the persons licensed should obtain thereby an advantage over other citizens who may wish to follow the same calling, still that advantage is but incidental to the great end proposed. It is like the establishment of an important office, which it is necessary that some one should fill, although he may, in filling it, obtain a comfortable livelihood, which others may envy.

But to those who, from their strenuous zeal for the cause of temperance, desire that licenses may be indiscriminately refused, these serious questions should be solemnly put: Do you expect that, by the withholding of licenses altogether, the use of wine and of spirituous liquors — for any and every purpose whatever, and in every form whatsoever — will be abolished from the land? Or will the compulsory purchase of twenty-eight gallons, when only half a gallon is wanted, by those citizens who may be disposed to respect the law, have the tendency to promote the cause of temperance, or to diminish the traffic? To such questions it may be replied — and we do not see what other answer a consistent objector could make — “Let all licenses be refused; but if respectable men buy of respectable traders

a reasonable quantity, and for proper purposes, these traders need not be prosecuted; the officers of the law need not see them violate the law; but when others follow their example in such violations, then prosecute." In other words, "Refuse to administer the license laws; but let the penalties of such laws be enforced upon one class of the community, and not upon another."

Such a policy, upon careful examination, must appear to every intelligent and candid mind, both hazardous and iniquitous. It is hazardous, because it strikes at the foundation of all law and order; it undermines in the popular mind, that respect for legal authority, that willingness to yield implicit obedience to a law, while it remains on the statute-book, because it is a law, which is so essential to the salvation of a republic. It is also iniquitous, because it tends to nullify the sacredness of that official oath which is imposed upon executive officers, who, from the moment they are inducted into office to the time that they yield it to their successors, are bound to see that the laws are faithfully executed. It is not for them to decide whether a particular law is judicious or expedient, or whether the motives of the violator of it are more or less worthy. It is their sole province to enforce it.

Your Committee believe, that, so far as public officers are legally entrusted by the legislature with discretionary powers on this subject, they can best subserve the cause of temperance by making such provisions for the public accommodation under the law, as will prove generally acceptable. In this way, the cause itself will be placed upon a firmer footing; it will be rescued from its present somewhat equivocal position; and the license laws, by being judiciously administered and then im-

partially enforced, will receive from the community the same respect which is yielded to the other laws.

In conclusion, your Committee, after mature reflection, are of the opinion, that, in a case like the present, where the legislature has conferred upon us, as the principal executive officers of a City, the authority to discriminate, to declare what licenses may be granted as an enlarged view of the common good may require, it is our bounden duty,—instead of refusing to do any thing, and thereby to suffer the good and the evil to fall under the same legal condemnation,—to draw the line with a firm and impartial hand ; so that the use of these articles, which, to a certain extent and for certain purposes, are conceded to be necessary, salutary, or at least a matter of right, may be made under the sanction of legal authority ; and that the abuse of them may, on account of this just discrimination, with greater CONSISTENCY and far greater EFFICIENCY, be restrained. They therefore recommend the adoption of the following Order.

Per order of the Committee,

G. WASHINGTON WARREN,
Chairman.

CITY OF CHARLESTOWN,

IN BOARD OF THE MAYOR AND ALDERMEN.

Ordered,

That licenses to sell spirituous liquors be granted to Apothecaries who will stipulate that they will sell them only for medicinal purposes.

That licenses to sell wine and spirituous liquors be granted to Retailers, of good moral character, who will stipulate that they will not sell in any case less than one half of a gallon thereof, to be carried away at one time.

That not exceeding three licenses be granted to Victuallers of good moral character, who will stipulate to sell only to those persons for whom they may provide meals.

That not exceeding three licenses be granted to Innholders, of good moral character, who will stipulate that they will furnish wine and spirituous liquors only to their inmates and boarders with their meals, or at their private rooms; and who will further stipulate, that they will keep a correct register of their inmates and boarders, which shall at all times be open to the inspection of any member of the Board of the Mayor and Alderman.

That all applications for licenses be referred to the Standing Committee on Licenses, who shall make careful inquiry as to the character of the applicants, and report thereon to the Board, sitting in Executive Session.

In Board of the Mayor and Aldermen, MAY 17th, 1847.

Read and accepted; adopted unanimously, and ordered to be printed, with the Report.

Attest,

EBENR. BARKER,

Clerk pro tem. to the Board.

City Document, No. 3.

COMMUNICATION FROM THE MAYOR.

To the Board of Aldermen and the Common Council.

GENTLEMEN, — My attention has been frequently called, since I have entered upon the duties of my office, to the encroachments which have been made, within the last twenty years, upon the plot of ground anciently appropriated for a public square, and known as the Training Field. From a careful examination of the subject, I am convinced that these unsightly encroachments have been hitherto suffered to exist, contrary to law, and against the rights of the citizens; and that they ought to be removed at once.

In our earliest records, mention is made of the Training Field. More than two centuries ago, this land was set apart for a public common; for this purpose it was probably given by some public-spirited inhabitant. But whether the title of Charlestown was originally derived by gift or by purchase, it is

wholly immaterial : in either case, immemorial usage had given to each and every inhabitant a right in the whole of the Training Field, as a public and unobstructed Common, long before a single building was erected thereon. This is a right which no majority, however large, can take away from a dissenting minority.

In 1825, a highly respectable Committee was appointed by the town, to consider the expediency of selling the Training Field, and applying the proceeds of the sale in aid of the Bunker Hill Monument Association. That Committee, on mature deliberation, reported that the town had no right to sell or alienate the ground. If it could not then have been legally sold, the placing of the different buildings thereon afterwards was clearly unlawful.

At the time that the largest building, the Winthrop School House, was erected on the Training Field, sites of land, equally eligible, could have been purchased for less than one quarter of the price per foot which is now asked. This fact should be a significant warning to us who now compose the city government, and should teach us that it is our duty to provide seasonably, and in an adequate and suitable manner, for the well-known wants of a flourishing city, so that our successors hereafter may not discover in our conduct of public affairs the traces of improvidence, and of neglect of the public interest.

By the sixty-first and sixty-third sections of the

twenty-fourth chapter of the Revised Statutes, it is provided that any fences, buildings, or other incumbrances, on "any training field, highway, or other land appropriated for the general use or convenience of the inhabitants of the Commonwealth, or of any town or parish," "they may, upon the presentment of a grand jury, be removed as a nuisance;" and when so adjudged, "the materials may be sold at auction, to pay the expenses of the prosecution and removal." It has come to my knowledge, that some of the citizens intend to avail themselves of this legal remedy, and to assert, before the courts of law, their right to enjoy, with their fellow-citizens, the whole of the Training Field, as a public Common. The only wonder is, that the grievance has been so long endured.

In order to prevent, if possible, the misfortune and waste incident to such suits at law, and also to accomplish an object which would be highly desirable, even if the law did not imperiously require it of us, I have taken pains to ascertain the probable amount of the cost of abating all the nuisances upon the Training Field. I find that a commodious lot can be purchased upon Common or Fayette Street, for the reception of the main building of the Winthrop School House, and of the Engine House, which can both be removed thereon without injury; that the buildings can all be removed or disposed of; and that the Training Field can be enclosed by a permanent

fence, and put in order, for ten thousand dollars. The increase of taxes, from the enhancement of the real estate in the vicinity, which would inevitably follow so great an improvement, would in a short time pay the annual interest on this expenditure. But it will not be necessary to increase any taxes for this purpose.

In my opinion, the present is also a favorable opportunity to accomplish this end, in view of the new arrangements generally conceded to be requisite for the public schools. It is understood that the School Committee are about to adopt the policy of placing the boys and girls in the same schools; and it is also known that a large section of Ward Two is not at present very well accommodated by the Harvard and Winthrop schools. A petition, signed by many citizens of that Ward, has been already sent to the City Council, praying for the establishment of a new Grammar school therein. If, therefore, the Winthrop School House were not illegally located where it is, it is most likely that it would in a short time be abandoned for the purpose for which it is now used. The main portion of this building, when removed to a neighboring lot, can be easily divided into four large and convenient rooms, for as many Primary schools. It could then accommodate the three Primary schools now wrongfully upon the Training Field, and also the one upon Harvard Street. The erection of the new porch to the City Hall will render the removal

of the building for the last-named school very desirable, if not absolutely necessary.

By following out this plan, there would remain to be disposed of four Primary school-houses, which are built of wood, and are only one story high; the Gun-house, which is the property of the Commonwealth; and the side building, which now presents an unpleasant excrescence to the Winthrop School House. I understand that two or three Primary school-houses are much needed in other parts of the city. Two of those upon the Training Field, and the one on Harvard Street, are nearly new, or in good repair, and can be removed at trifling expense; the third one upon the Training Field is an old building, and, with the materials of the side building to the Winthrop School House, can be disposed of by sale, on condition that they are removed. It is thought that the Commonwealth would unite with the city in building a new Gun-house, on a lot to be furnished by the city; and that a drilling-room for the Artillery Company, and also a Ward-room, might be added, with but little additional expense.

In connection with this project, and as suggesting the means of carrying it into effect without increasing the taxes, or even the permanent debt of the city, I recommend that authority be given to the Joint Standing Committee on the Poor and the Alms House to purchase a farm, of not exceeding one hundred acres, in some town on the line of the Fitch-

burg Railroad, or one of its branches, for our pauper establishment, and with the view of selling the present one. The convenience and cheapness of transportation by this railroad, having a passenger depot in our city, renders the distance of a few miles more or less of trifling importance; and the farther we should go to make such a purchase, the less costly and the more healthy will be the situation selected. By this removal, the Poor, whom our city may become liable to support, will be provided with profitable labor, they will be more comfortably accommodated, and our own community will be free from that constant liability to contagious disease, which the collection of a great number of the sick and disabled induces amid a dense population.

The appropriation made for the support of the Poor for the past year was \$7,000, and it was supposed to be ample; but it was over-run by the late Board of Overseers by about \$3,500, or fifty per cent. The benefit which has been realized from the labor of the Poor is quite small; that upon our highways is merely nominal. While at work in the public streets, they are exposed to many temptations, and, at the same time, they must feel more sensibly their dependence and comparative degradation, than they would if employed on an extensive farm, secluded from observation. They would then become producers of more than would be sufficient for their own support, and would in time make some return

towards paying the interest on the outlay. The appreciation of the farm would, in a few years, be another source of profit to the city, and would furnish an additional inducement in favor of this proceeding.

There are at present appropriated for our Alms House, about two and a half acres of land, between Bunker Hill and Medford Streets, in the most thickly settled part of the city; and there is also appurtenant to this estate, a solid wharf, on Mystic river, with a considerable area of flats. The land may be sold for a large sum, if judiciously laid out in building lots, upon wide streets; a handsome square being also reserved. Experience has proved that it is a matter of pecuniary profit, as well as of permanent utility, even for individuals having extensive lands to dispose of, to lay out wide streets and squares; the lots bounding thereon always bringing more money than the whole area would if divided off upon narrow lanes and courts. It is certainly the true policy of a city, in disposing of its own lands, to set the example of providing liberally, in this way, for the public accommodation.

From the most careful estimates which I have been able to make, I believe that the Alms House estate can be so laid out as to make eligible building lots, which would be sold for enough to accomplish all the objects suggested in this communication (the new Grammar School included). All these impor-

tant improvements may be effected at the same time, and not a single citizen would feel the least additional burden on account thereof.

Fully persuaded that these objects ought to be undertaken at once, I earnestly commend them to the immediate attention of the two branches of the City Council; and I trust that, on mature consideration, it will be decided to carry them into effect, with all the promptness consistent with sound economy, and with a due regard to law and to the comfort of the citizens; — and that a temporary loan of a sum sufficient to supply the necessary means, be negotiated for three or five years, to be repaid from the proceeds of the Alms House and lands, when sold as above recommended.

All which is respectfully submitted,

G. WASHINGTON WARREN, *Mayor*.

CITY OF CHARLESTOWN, }
June 7, 1847. }

IN BOARD OF MAYOR AND ALDERMEN, }
June 7th, 1847. }

Read and referred to the several Joint Standing Committees on the subjects herein mentioned, and 500 copies ordered to be printed, for the use of the City Council.

A. B. SHEDD, *City Clerk pro tempore*.

IN COMMON COUNCIL, }
June 7th, 1847. }

Concurred.

PAUL WILLARD, JR., *Clerk C. C.*

City Document.---No. 4.

CITY OF CHARLESTOWN.



REPORT OF JOINT SPECIAL COMMITTEE ON STREETS, &c.

In Board of the Mayor and Aldermen.—October 18, 1847.

Read, laid on the table, and 200 copies ordered to be printed for the use of this Board.

G. WASHINGTON WARREN, Mayor.

CHARLESTOWN:
HENRY S. WARREN.....CITY PRINTER.

1847.

CITY OF CHARLESTOWN.

IN BOARD OF THE MAYOR AND ALDERMEN.

September 6th, 1847.

ORDERED,—That the Mayor and Alderman Willard, with such as the Common Council may join, be a Committee to consider and report what course should be pursued, conformably to the provisions of the Charter, in the laying out, widening, or discontinuing of streets, with authority to consult eminent counsel in relation to the whole subject.

Passed, and sent down for concurrence :

G. WASHINGTON WARREN, Mayor.

IN COMMON COUNCIL.

October 4th, 1847.

Concurred,—and Messrs. Cobb, Bailey and Willis were joined.

CHARLES W. MOORE, Pres. C. C.

THE JOINT SPECIAL COMMITTEE

Appointed by an order passed on the 4th instant, to consider and report what course should be pursued, conformably to the provisions of the Charter, in the laying out, &c., of streets, with authority to consult eminent counsel, have attended to the duty, and ask leave to report :

That they have applied to Charles P. and B. R. Curtis, Esquires, eminent Counsellors at Law, to consider the whole subject, who have, after due consideration, given the annexed opinion, which the Committee believe to be of sufficient authority to govern the City Council.

Respectfully submitted.

Per order of the Committee :

G. WASHINGTON WARREN, Chairman.

October, 18, 1847.

O P I N I O N .

At the request of the Mayor and Aldermen of Charleston, we have examined the questions below, growing out of the provisions of the Charter of that city in relation to the laying out of streets and ways.

If the Mayor and Aldermen in the first instance lay out a new street, has the Common Council authority to alter or amend the location? Have they power to confirm and adopt the location in part, and to reject or dissent from it

in part, and what is the proper course to be pursued by the City Council in the premises? Is there a right of appeal from the decision of the city government to any other tribunal, except on the question of damages?

By Sect. 12 of An Act to establish the City of Charlestown, it is provided, that the City Council shall have exclusive authority and power to lay out any new street or town way, and to estimate the damages any individual may sustain thereby ; but all questions relating to the subject of laying out, accepting, altering, or discontinuing any street or way, shall first be acted upon by the Mayor and Aldermen. And any person dissatisfied with the decision of the City Council, in the estimate of damages, may make a complaint to the County Commissioners of the County of Middlesex, at any meeting held within one year after such decision, whereupon the same proceedings shall be had as are provided, when persons are aggrieved by the assessment of damages by the Selectmen, in the 24th Chapter of the Revised Statutes.

All the authority and power heretofore possessed and exercised by the Selectmen and Inhabitants of Charlestown, touching the laying out, accepting, altering or discontinuing of streets and ways, are vested in the City Council ; and like all the other powers conferred on that body, are to be exercised by concurrent vote, each board having a negative upon the other,—In most cases either branch of the City Council may act on propositions in the first instance, but in relation to streets and ways, the *initiative* is expressly given to the Mayor and Aldermen, who are first to act on all questions concerning those subjects,—the Common Council however must concur in the

order of the Mayor and Aldermen before it will be effectual ; when they do so, the street or way is laid out, altered or discontinued definitely, supposing that proper notice is given to parties interested, and the proceedings to be otherwise regular.

If the Common Council refuse their assent to the act of the Mayor and Aldermen, it becomes inoperative ; but suppose the Common Council to be willing to assent to the location of a street or way for a portion of the extent of it, but not for the whole ; or to concur in the whole with an alteration in some part of it ; can they lawfully propose amendments to the order of the Mayor and Aldermen, or must it be simply rejected or adopted by the City Council ?

Our opinion is that the Common Council may propose amendments to an order of the Mayor and Aldermen, for laying out, altering or discontinuing streets and ways, which if concurred in by the latter become incorporated in, and parcel of the original order. Without this power we do not see how the two boards, in case of a difference of opinion as to a street, not going to the rejection of it altogether but only affecting it partially, could be legally brought to a concurrence. If the common council are dissatisfied with some of the details of the location and may not offer amendments to it, they must either adopt that which their consciences do not approve, or reject it in whole. The Mayor and Aldermen may learn out of doors the cause of the rejection, and the wishes of the other Board, and may then pass a new order approximating to, or adopting the views of the majority of the Common Council ; but in the mean time those views may have changed, or the absence of some and the presence of oth-

er members may have altered the relative numbers for or against the measure, and the new order may be rejected for the want of the very provisions which were fatal to its predecessor. We think the Legislature could not have intended to embarrass the action of the government of the city, on a subject of so much consequence to the daily comfort of the inhabitants, as the having of convenient streets and ways, by the mere requirement in the 12th Section of the Charter, above cited. The object of that requirement we think was, to prohibit the Common Council from *instituting* proceedings concerning streets, but not from dealing with such subjects after they are introduced by the Mayor and Aldermen, in the same manner as they are authorized to act on other matters to which their concurrence is necessary. The "question" which by the Charter is first to be acted on by the Mayor and Aldermen, is, the *location* or *discontinuance* of a street, between certain termini and running in a certain direction, and though in strict logical accuracy the identity of the question may be destroyed by an amendment to the order for location, yet by parliamentary laws and usage this effect is avoided—A Bill which originates in one branch of the Legislature or of Congress, is not the less the bill of that branch, though it may be entirely changed in its details—(and even in its character)—by amendments made in the other branch. If the Legislature had intended to confine the authority of the Common Council to the simple adoption or rejection of the act proposed by the Mayor and Aldermen, we think they would have used language analogous to the provision in Section 9th, respecting appointments to office made by the Mayor and Aldermen, in which it is declared that "the Mayor shall have

the exclusive power of nominations, such nominations however being subject to be confirmed or rejected by the Board of Aldermen." This clearly excludes all right of amendment by the latter; they cannot strike out the name of the person nominated by the Mayor and insert another; if not satisfied with the nomination they must reject it.

On the whole therefore, we are of opinion that the Common Council are not restricted by the Charter to the *mere* acceptance or rejection of the orders of the Mayor and Aldermen for the location &c., of streets and ways, but may adopt them with amendments; which, if assented to by that Board, become incorporated with the order,—An order so amended should be then passed with the usual forms, by the Mayor and Aldermen.

One of the questions proposed to us relates to the right of appeal from the adjudications of the City Council to another tribunal:—We are of opinion that the right of appeal, *technically* speaking, is confined to the estimate of the damages caused by the location, &c., of streets and ways; from the judgment of the City Council when it has been exercised *according to the law*, on the expediency or necessity of laying out, accepting, altering or discontinuing a way, there is no appeal to any other court or tribunal.

C. P. & B. R. CURTIS.

October, 1847.

6

CITY DOCUMENT—No. 5.

City of Charlestown.

ADDRESS

DELIVERED BY THE MAYOR,

OCTOBER 7, 1847,

AT THE

LAYING OF THE CORNER STONE

OF A

BUILDING FOR A HIGH SCHOOL

ON MONUMENT SQUARE.



CHARLESTOWN:

PRINTED AT THE FREEMAN OFFICE.

1847.

CITY OF CHARLESTOWN :

In Board of the Mayor and Aldermen,

OCTOBER 18, 1847.

Resolved, That, His Honor, the Mayor, be respectfully requested to furnish to this Board a copy of his appropriate address, delivered on the occasion of the laying of the corner stone of the new building designed for the High School, in order that the same may be published. Read, and adopted.

The Mayor then replied, that, in pursuance of the Resolve of the Board, he would furnish for its disposal a copy of the address.

Ordered, That the Committee on Printing on the part of this Board, be instructed to cause Two Thousand and Five Hundred copies of the address of His Honor, the Mayor, delivered at the laying of the corner stone of the edifice for the High School, to be printed in neat pamphlet form, for general distribution among the citizens. Read, and passed.

Attest, A. B. SHEDD, *City Clerk, pro tempore.*

ADDRESS.

GENTLEMEN OF THE CITY COUNCIL, AND

FELLOW CITIZENS:

WE are assembled this morning to lay, with appropriate ceremony, the corner stone of an edifice, designed for a public High School. The City Government has fully admitted the obligation imposed upon it by law, and by the dictates of a wise policy, to provide liberal means for the education of the young. Having decided to make new arrangements for the better accommodation of the present schools, by the erection of two new Grammar School Houses with the conveniences adapted to the increased numbers, it has also resolved to wipe out the stain which has hitherto rested upon Charleston in her neglect to establish a High School for furnishing to the advanced scholars the means of a finished and complete education.

Hitherto it has been considered by us sufficient to provide instruction for children in reading, penmanship and the bare rudiments of practical knowledge. We have only Primary and Grammar Schools. The first are for children from four to eight years of age, who

are there taught the Alphabet, a few tabular forms, and reading and spelling. On leaving the Primary, the children are sent to the Grammar Schools, there to remain until they are sixteen years of age—if they can stay there so long to any advantage—and are further instructed in reading and spelling, and also in penmanship, arithmetic, grammar, geography, and a few other branches of English study.

For eight years—more than one tenth part of the ordinary standard of the longest lives, and these years the most valuable and the most precarious of all—the children are made to spend their days in the same school-house, and to go through a constant routine of exercises and lessons, which in a very short time become familiar. This long continued familiarity—this monotony of scene must have the effect to repress the ardor and enthusiasm of youth, to stifle that curious spirit of inquiry, that thirst after knowledge, which nature has implanted within them for the development of their intellectual powers, and to induce a spirit of dulness and apathy calculated to encourage the formation of indolent and vicious habits.

Four years constitute a term long enough for one class of schools. It is the term generally allotted to primary instruction; it is also the full term of a collegiate course. The important intervening period of eight years—from the age of eight to sixteen—ought to be divided into the Grammar and the Academic or High School.

The human faculties require constant exercise and renewed motives for action. Unless they are in early life suitably tasked, they lose their vigor. If they are not made to advance, they will of themselves recede.

If they do not gain strength from being constantly nerved to vigorous exercise, they will lapse into deterioration and decay. Discipline and severe tasks are as necessary to the vigor of mind, as exercise and labor are to bodily health and strength. For a complete and thorough education there should be planned a regular series of appropriate studies, properly classified and various, each in turn being more difficult than the preceding, and all of them interesting and useful. The Languages, ancient and modern, the Sciences, History, Philosophy and Rhetoric, the means for thorough instruction in all these should be furnished in the High School. Whatever is inculcated, should be earnestly and clearly presented to the youthful mind with all the attractions that naturally belong to the subject, and with the apt and copious illustrations of skilful and devoted teachers. The mind thus addressed will seize hold of, and thoroughly master the subject. As in erecting an imposing edifice—like the one now in contemplation—the foundation must first be carefully prepared, and each course of masonry must be laid in a workmanlike manner, the beams and frame-work securely placed, and the ornament and finish well adjusted ;—so in the rearing of the mind, each successive course of study must be appropriate to the understanding, a substantial foundation must be laid with the solid rudiments, and by the training of one faculty after another, a superstructure must be formed in which the useful, the practical and the ornamental are gracefully blended, until at last an intellectual character is built up which will exhibit the mental powers developed in full strength and beautiful proportion.

In our Commonwealth the public has taken upon itself the whole charge of the education of the young, and has designated for this purpose a period of twelve years. Our State laws have so devolved upon the public this educational care of the young, not by any means that it should do less than parental affection would dictate, but that in the forming of a comprehensive system of public instruction, and by embracing all the children of the Commonwealth within its range, the great work of preparation for life might be done better than it could be accomplished by individual effort. Recognizing the doctrine of American Independence, that "all are born free and equal," the laws of our Commonwealth intend that all her children shall receive the same facilities of public instruction, so that in the mind and character, which are the essential elements of the true dignity of life, they may all have, in proportion as they improve the advantages offered, a fair opportunity to live equal. This is the theory of our laws upon the support of public schools. True indeed it is, that the principle has never been carried out into perfect operation. Here, as everywhere else, a vast amount of natural talent has remained dormant. Minds of strong natural capacity there have been in every age, which from neglect and from the want of proper culture in youth have failed of accomplishing the beneficial results, which they might and ought to have done. The talents and native energies of thousands have been wasted or misguided; and their mental force and moral power, which should have been developed for the benefit of the race, have been unfortunately lost to the world.

The momentous importance of this consideration cannot be fully appreciated by the public. There is but one youth to a life. If in a single instance that season is neglected, then is one human life crippled of its proper means of usefulness and enjoyment. But if a whole community is at fault, if in the seed-time, it hesitates and delays to perform its duty, if it deals out the seeds of knowledge in a partial, parsimonious or unskilful manner, then in the next generation will the harvest be blighted, and a desolating famine will fall upon the land.

It has been said to be too much the characteristic of our people to look backward into the history of their past. We are prone to glorify ourselves for the deeds of our fathers; we love to extol the heroes of the revolution; we praise their deeds, and by our unstinted praise would adopt them as our own. This retrospect is indeed pleasant, but as we frequently indulge ourselves in taking it, we should at the same time contrast the plans and labors which we are extending for the benefit of those who are to come after us with the toils and hardships which our fathers endured for us. We should turn our eyes forward and look to the prospect of coming years. We should provide for the future destinies of our country. As the most effectual means to this end we should devote our time and treasures to the improvement and support of a sufficient number of public schools, of the various grades, with the same spirit of duty and patriotism with which our fathers pledged "their lives, their fortunes and their sacred honor" for the sake of gaining liberty for them and for us. Thankful ought we to be, that it is our duty only to preserve and secure what our fathers struggled with

countless sacrifices to obtain. The City Council has adopted for the motto of our new city, "Liberty—a trust to be transmitted to posterity," and in no more certain way can this trust be transmitted than by devising and maintaining a complete system of public education. The liberal expenditures which we are this year incurring for the erection of this and other school houses will be repaid to our City an hundred fold in the improved intellectual condition of her children. Although the outlay in the first instance is necessarily large, still, by laying aside a moderate sum each successive year, the burden of which no one will feel, a fund will in a short time be accumulated sufficient to pay the whole cost; and while we are every day reaping the reward, we shall also be able to present to the next generation as an unincumbered legacy these bulwarks and defences which we have set up in our City coeval with her establishment to preserve inviolate this sacred trust.

The High School to be established on this spot is designed for Girls as well as for Boys. It is a republican and a Christian doctrine, that although in some slight respects different branches of study may properly be pursued by the two sexes as adapted to their respective spheres, equal advantages of public instruction ought to be afforded to both. Relying upon intelligence and virtue as the foundation of our free institutions, our whole social and political fabric depends much for its stability and order upon the cultivated talent and moral excellence of woman. The sister and the mother have an immeasurable influence upon the conduct of the boy and the man. Discipline and strengthen the mind, cultivate and direct the moral and intellectual faculties of the female sex, and you elevate

the whole race. In our land of liberty this principle should be distinctly recognized. By the decree of Providence woman is to be the companion of man through the journey of life. In the hour of sickness she is to solace him, in the time of perplexity and temptation to counsel and sustain him, and amid all the toils and cares, the joys and sorrows of every day life to assist and relieve, to rejoice and sympathize with him. How strongly is man bound by every obligation of duty and by every consideration of interest to place the standard of female education on the highest ground, and to determine that, so far as the means are furnished at the public charge, the daughters of our free Commonwealth shall be as well qualified for their duties as the sons shall be for theirs !

A prejudice has heretofore existed in some minds against a public High School from the vague and unfounded suggestion that none but the children of wealthy parents can readily avail themselves of its advantages. Nothing can be more at variance from the truth than this idea. By our State law the public schools are open to all without distinction. There is not the least danger that any favoritism will be exhibited by any persons having authority over the different schools, either in the mode of applying the general rules of admission, or in the mode of governing the different pupils. That strong respect for personal right, that vigilant jealousy with which it is guarded in all places, and especially in the latitude of Bunker Hill, would put down such a disposition whenever and by whomsoever manifested.

Nor is it true that parents who are not wealthy, are regardless of the importance of having their chil-

dren attend the public schools of the first grade, to receive the benefit of all the instruction that may be afforded. Go into any of the High Schools in the neighboring cities, and in the first rank you will find some of the most promising pupils to be those whose only capital or dowry which they will have to start with in life, will be a good education and a good character. Many of the most eminent men and women of our State were children of poor parents, and they owe their present favorable position to the free schools. In them they learned the history of our country and were taught to compare it with the history of the republics of ancient days, and with that of other nations of the present time. In them they first imbibed a reverence for our republican institutions, and acquired the requisite qualifications by which they are now able to sustain and perfect what in youth they were taught to admire.

Raze from the land our free school system, or what is about as disastrous, neglect to provide the means of sustaining the schools in an adequate manner, but keep them at so low a level, that every parent who can possibly afford it, will take his child away from them, and you strike at the foundation of a free government. It is quite unnecessary to enforce this sentiment here where its justice is so generally acknowledged. The lightning in some furious storm may shiver that shaft into the separate masses of which it is constructed, the earth in some violent convulsion of nature may shake it from its solid foundation; but it cannot be, that the men who shall dwell beneath its lofty summit will ever prove recreant to the principles which it proclaims, will ever, by slighting the demands of popular education, show

themselves unworthy of their inheritance and reckless of the real welfare of their children.

It has been wisely determined to erect on this site a building of a permanent character, which will be adapted to the wants of a flourishing and intelligent community, a building tastefully designed according to the rules of a classic architecture, one which will stamp an impression of dignity upon our City, which will be appropriate to its object and to the consecrated ground on which it is to stand. Such an edifice will inspire the minds of the pupils who from time to time shall be assembled within its walls with ideas of taste and beauty, with a salutary feeling of just pride that they belong to such a school, and with a corresponding spirit of emulation to strive to become worthy members of it.

The character of the man is moulded by the early and impressive influences and associations of his youth. Whatever is then presented to him that is seemly, agreeable and consonant with correct taste will always have a purifying influence upon his mind and heart. The more such influences can be made to operate upon the young, the more likely are they to grow up intelligent and virtuous. This consideration ought never to be disregarded in the construction and arrangement of school houses. If the school room be confined and ill-ventilated, the seats uncomfortable and crowded close together, the form or bench unsuited to the youthful frame, if the building itself be awkward, disfigured and scarcely kept in decent repair, if the grounds around be neglected and resemble the frightful neighborhood of a pest house, then will the school and its legitimate pursuits be repulsive, and while the children are detained there, they will think of little else on each day than of

the hour when they shall be dismissed to breathe pure air and to unfetter their limbs in open space. Surely the place, where in every age, the rising generation are to be qualified for the serious duties and responsibilities of life, ought of all others to be rendered attractive. It is one of the great means of success in the business of instruction, it is indeed the very first step to be taken, to make the children feel desirous of learning, to convince them that it is a high privilege which they have, to be allowed to attend the public schools. Let the teacher instil such a feeling in the minds of the young, and above all, let the people by their constituted agents make the outward and internal arrangements of all the schools so fitting and appropriate that the discerning youths will see that we are in earnest when we talk of the importance of education, and they will greedily take hold of the instruction offered; they will grow up with a profound respect for parental and civil authority and for that system of government which is every day developing their capacities of pure enjoyment.

Fellow Citizens, not one of us can truly estimate the beneficial consequences that are likely to flow from this important undertaking. Its immediate effects will be visible in the improvement of our grammar schools. The pupils who attend these will have presented before them a more powerful inducement to apply themselves assiduously to the preparatory studies and exercises in order to be seasonably qualified for admission to the High School. The Teachers of the Grammar Schools will naturally feel a stronger incentive to exertion, as another public test will obviously offer itself for comparing their different merits. So by the united efforts

of teachers and pupils an enthusiastic spirit of study, a love of correct knowledge will be cultivated, which will wake up the minds of our youth and give them a new start. I believe that the High School will also have the effect to induce among the young a more correct and orderly deportment; for in every place, as you elevate the standard of education you also will elevate the standard of character.

May the Gentlemen of the School Committee, whose honored province it is to control and govern all our schools, be fortunate from the first in the introduction and proper arrangement of the various branches of learning that ought to be pursued in this High School, in the framing of judicious regulations for its internal government, and in the selection of competent and devoted instructors. And, fellow citizens, when all of us shall have passed away from the stage of life, when there shall not be one of the present generation living to inform the men of the twentieth century of the doings of these times, may the Institution this day planted yield its own good fruit and be ever fondly cherished by the people. May there annually proceed from it the young of both sexes, who, having been well disciplined and thoroughly instructed, will by the aid here received sustain the reputation of this memorable place. And as from year to year, by the discovery of new truths and principles in science and of improved methods of illustrating and enforcing them, additional knowledge shall be imparted, may the attachment of its pupils grow stronger and stronger to our country and all her free institutions, to this City which will have so nobly performed her duty to the young, and to the faithful teachers who shall have labored for their

advancement. When under the benign influences of this most improved form of municipal government, the population of Charlestown shall be multiplied, her prosperity increased, and her good name still more exalted, it will not be forgotten, that during the first year of a City Organization, this corner stone was laid and a permanent foundation secured for the more liberal and improved education of the young. As long as this Monument shall commemorate the successful contests of our fathers for National Independence, may the High School, standing up proudly by its side, serve, by its generous and ennobling influences, to perpetuate and guaranty the blessings of that Independence to our children's children unto the remotest generation.

INSCRIPTION UPON THE PLATE DEPOSITED UNDER THE CORNER STONE.



CHARLESTOWN HIGH SCHOOL FOR BOYS AND GIRLS.

This Corner Stone laid October 7, A. D. MDCCCXLVII.

Joint Committee of the City Council on Public Instruction.—G Washington Warren, Mayor; Paul Willard, Alderman; and C. W. Moore, President, H. A. Pierce and I. Lindsey, Members of the Common Council.

School Committee.—H. K. Frothingham, President; Geo. Farrar, Secretary; Joseph F. Tufts, Treasurer; James Adams, J. W. Bemis, N. Y. Culbertson, James Miskelly, George A. Parker, John Sanborn, Edward Thorndike and Seth J. Thomas.

Architect.—Ammi B. Young.

Builders.—James Tuttle and A. S. Tuttle, Masons.

John B. Wilson and Charles Wilson, Carpenters.

☞ There were also deposited in a leaden box with the plate, the documents printed by the City Government, including the City Register, several Documents printed lately by the Town, including the last two annual reports of the School Committee, and the Report of the Committee of the Town upon obtaining a City Charter, &c. Also, a copy of the Bunker Hill Aurora, and of the Middlesex Freeman, and a few coins.

CITY DOCUMENT—No. 5.

City of Charlestown.

ADDRESS

DELIVERED BY THE MAYOR,

OCTOBER 7, 1847,

AT THE

LAYING OF THE CORNER STONE

OF A

BUILDING FOR A HIGH SCHOOL

ON MONUMENT SQUARE.



CHARLESTOWN:

PRINTED AT THE FREEMAN OFFICE.

1847.

CITY OF CHARLESTOWN :

In Board of the Mayor and Aldermen,

OCTOBER 18, 1847.

Resolved, That, His Honor, the Mayor, be respectfully requested to furnish to this Board a copy of his appropriate address, delivered on the occasion of the laying of the corner stone of the new building designed for the High School, in order that the same may be published. Read, and adopted.

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Ordered, That the Committee on Printing on the part of this Board, be instructed to cause Two Thousand and Five Hundred copies of the address of His Honor, the Mayor, delivered at the laying of the corner stone of the edifice for the High School, to be printed in neat pamphlet form, for general distribution among the citizens. Read, and passed.

Attest, A. B. SHEDD, *City Clerk, pro tempore.*

ADDRESS.

GENTLEMEN OF THE CITY COUNCIL, AND

FELLOW CITIZENS:

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are there taught the Alphabet, a few tabular forms, and reading and spelling. On leaving the Primary, the children are sent to the Grammar Schools, there to remain until they are sixteen years of age—if they can stay there so long to any advantage—and are further instructed in reading and spelling, and also in penmanship, arithmetic, grammar, geography, and a few other branches of English study.

For eight years—more than one tenth part of the ordinary standard of the longest lives, and these years the most valuable and the most precarious of all—the children are made to spend their days in the same school-house, and to go through a constant routine of exercises and lessons, which in a very short time become familiar. This long continued familiarity—this monotony of scene must have the effect to repress the ardor and enthusiasm of youth, to stifle that curious spirit of inquiry, that thirst after knowledge, which nature has implanted within them for the development of their intellectual powers, and to induce a spirit of dulness and apathy calculated to encourage the formation of indolent and vicious habits.

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It has been said to be too much the characteristic of our people to look backward into the history of their past. We are prone to glorify ourselves for the deeds of our fathers; we love to extol the heroes of the revolution; we praise their deeds, and by our unstinted praise would adopt them as our own. This retrospect is indeed pleasant, but as we frequently indulge ourselves in taking it, we should at the same time contrast the plans and labors which we are extending for the benefit of those who are to come after us with the toils and hardships which our fathers endured for us. We should turn our eyes forward and look to the prospect of coming years. We should provide for the future destinies of our country. As the most effectual means to this end we should devote our time and treasures to the improvement and support of a sufficient number of public schools, of the various grades, with the same spirit of duty and patriotism with which our fathers pledged "their lives, their fortunes and their sacred honor" for the sake of gaining liberty for them and for us. Thankful ought we to be, that it is our duty only to preserve and secure what our fathers struggled with

countless sacrifices to obtain. The City Council has adopted for the motto of our new city, "Liberty—a trust to be transmitted to posterity," and in no more certain way can this trust be transmitted than by devising and maintaining a complete system of public education. The liberal expenditures which we are this year incurring for the erection of this and other school houses will be repaid to our City an hundred fold in the improved intellectual condition of her children. Although the outlay in the first instance is necessarily large, still, by laying aside a moderate sum each successive year, the burden of which no one will feel, a fund will in a short time be accumulated sufficient to pay the whole cost; and while we are every day reaping the reward, we shall also be able to present to the next generation as an unincumbered legacy these bulwarks and defences which we have set up in our City coeval with her establishment to preserve inviolate this sacred trust.

The High School to be established on this spot is designed for Girls as well as for Boys. It is a republican and a Christian doctrine, that although in some slight respects different branches of study may properly be pursued by the two sexes as adapted to their respective spheres, equal advantages of public instruction ought to be afforded to both. Relying upon intelligence and virtue as the foundation of our free institutions, our whole social and political fabric depends much for its stability and order upon the cultivated talent and moral excellence of woman. The sister and the mother have an immeasurable influence upon the conduct of the boy and the man. Discipline and strengthen the mind, cultivate and direct the moral and intellectual faculties of the female sex, and you elevate

the whole race. In our land of liberty this principle should be distinctly recognized. By the decree of Providence woman is to be the companion of man through the journey of life. In the hour of sickness she is to solace him, in the time of perplexity and temptation to counsel and sustain him, and amid all the toils and cares, the joys and sorrows of every day life to assist and relieve, to rejoice and sympathize with him. How strongly is man bound by every obligation of duty and by every consideration of interest to place the standard of female education on the highest ground, and to determine that, so far as the means are furnished at the public charge, the daughters of our free Commonwealth shall be as well qualified for their duties as the sons shall be for theirs !

A prejudice has heretofore existed in some minds against a public High School from the vague and unfounded suggestion that none but the children of wealthy parents can readily avail themselves of its advantages. Nothing can be more at variance from the truth than this idea. By our State law the public schools are open to all without distinction. There is not the least danger that any favoritism will be exhibited by any persons having authority over the different schools, either in the mode of applying the general rules of admission, or in the mode of governing the different pupils. That strong respect for personal right, that vigilant jealousy with which it is guarded in all places, and especially in the latitude of Bunker Hill, would put down such a disposition whenever and by whomsoever manifested.

Nor is it true that parents who are not wealthy, are regardless of the importance of having their chil-

dren attend the public schools of the first grade, to receive the benefit of all the instruction that may be afforded. Go into any of the High Schools in the neighboring cities, and in the first rank you will find some of the most promising pupils to be those whose only capital or dowry which they will have to start with in life, will be a good education and a good character. Many of the most eminent men and women of our State were children of poor parents, and they owe their present favorable position to the free schools. In them they learned the history of our country and were taught to compare it with the history of the republics of ancient days, and with that of other nations of the present time. In them they first imbibed a reverence for our republican institutions, and acquired the requisite qualifications by which they are now able to sustain and perfect what in youth they were taught to admire.

Raze from the land our free school system, or what is about as disastrous, neglect to provide the means of sustaining the schools in an adequate manner, but keep them at so low a level, that every parent who can possibly afford it, will take his child away from them, and you strike at the foundation of a free government. It is quite unnecessary to enforce this sentiment here where its justice is so generally acknowledged. The lightning in some furious storm may shiver that shaft into the separate masses of which it is constructed, the earth in some violent convulsion of nature may shake it from its solid foundation; but it cannot be, that the men who shall dwell beneath its lofty summit will ever prove recreant to the principles which it proclaims, will ever, by slighting the demands of popular education, show

themselves unworthy of their inheritance and reckless of the real welfare of their children.

It has been wisely determined to erect on this site a building of a permanent character, which will be adapted to the wants of a flourishing and intelligent community, a building tastefully designed according to the rules of a classic architecture, one which will stamp an impression of dignity upon our City, which will be appropriate to its object and to the consecrated ground on which it is to stand. Such an edifice will inspire the minds of the pupils who from time to time shall be assembled within its walls with ideas of taste and beauty, with a salutary feeling of just pride that they belong to such a school, and with a corresponding spirit of emulation to strive to become worthy members of it.

The character of the man is moulded by the early and impressive influences and associations of his youth. Whatever is then presented to him that is seemly, agreeable and consonant with correct taste will always have a purifying influence upon his mind and heart. The more such influences can be made to operate upon the young, the more likely are they to grow up intelligent and virtuous. This consideration ought never to be disregarded in the construction and arrangement of school houses. If the school room be confined and ill-ventilated, the seats uncomfortable and crowded close together, the form or bench unsuited to the youthful frame, if the building itself be awkward, disfigured and scarcely kept in decent repair, if the grounds around be neglected and resemble the frightful neighborhood of a pest house, then will the school and its legitimate pursuits be repulsive, and while the children are detained there, they will think of little else on each day than of

the hour when they shall be dismissed to breathe pure air and to unfetter their limbs in open space. Surely the place, where in every age, the rising generation are to be qualified for the serious duties and responsibilities of life, ought of all others to be rendered attractive.

It is one of the great means of success in the business of instruction, it is indeed the very first step to be taken, to make the children feel desirous of learning, to convince them that it is a high privilege which they have, to be allowed to attend the public schools. Let the teacher instil such a feeling in the minds of the young, and above all, let the people by their constituted agents make the outward and internal arrangements of all the schools so fitting and appropriate that the discerning youths will see that we are in earnest when we talk of the importance of education, and they will greedily take hold of the instruction offered; they will grow up with a profound respect for parental and civil authority and for that system of government which is every day developing their capacities of pure enjoyment.

Fellow Citizens, not one of us can truly estimate the beneficial consequences that are likely to flow from this important undertaking. Its immediate effects will be visible in the improvement of our grammar schools. The pupils who attend these will have presented before them a more powerful inducement to apply themselves assiduously to the preparatory studies and exercises in order to be seasonably qualified for admission to the High School. The Teachers of the Grammar Schools will naturally feel a stronger incentive to exertion, as another public test will obviously offer itself for comparing their different merits. So by the united efforts

of teachers and pupils an enthusiastic spirit of study, a love of correct knowledge will be cultivated, which will wake up the minds of our youth and give them a new start. I believe that the High School will also have the effect to induce among the young a more correct and orderly deportment; for in every place, as you elevate the standard of education you also will elevate the standard of character.

May the Gentlemen of the School Committee, whose honored province it is to control and govern all our schools, be fortunate from the first in the introduction and proper arrangement of the various branches of learning that ought to be pursued in this High School, in the framing of judicious regulations for its internal government, and in the selection of competent and devoted instructors. And, fellow citizens, when all of us shall have passed away from the stage of life, when there shall not be one of the present generation living to inform the men of the twentieth century of the doings of these times, may the Institution this day planted yield its own good fruit and be ever fondly cherished by the people. May there annually proceed from it the young of both sexes, who, having been well disciplined and thoroughly instructed, will by the aid here received sustain the reputation of this memorable place. And as from year to year, by the discovery of new truths and principles in science and of improved methods of illustrating and enforcing them, additional knowledge shall be imparted, may the attachment of its pupils grow stronger and stronger to our country and all her free institutions, to this City which will have so nobly performed her duty to the young, and to the faithful teachers who shall have labored for their

advancement. When under the benign influences of this most improved form of municipal government, the population of Charlestown shall be multiplied, her prosperity increased, and her good name still more exalted, it will not be forgotten, that during the first year of a City Organization, this corner stone was laid and a permanent foundation secured for the more liberal and improved education of the young. As long as this Monument shall commemorate the successful contests of our fathers for National Independence, may the High School, standing up proudly by its side, serve, by its generous and ennobling influences, to perpetuate and guaranty the blessings of that Independence to our children's children unto the remotest generation.

INSCRIPTION UPON THE PLATE DEPOSITED UNDER THE CORNER STONE.

CHARLESTOWN HIGH SCHOOL FOR BOYS AND GIRLS.

This Corner Stone laid October 7, A. D. MDCCCXLVII.

Joint Committee of the City Council on Public Instruction.—G. Washington Warren, Mayor; Paul Willard, Alderman; and C. W. Moore, President, H. A. Pierce and I. Lindsey, Members of the Common Council.

School Committee.—H. K. Frothingham, President; Geo. Farrar, Secretary; Joseph F. Tufts, Treasurer; James Adams, J. W. Bemis, N. Y. Culbertson, James Miskelly, George A. Parker, John Sanborn, Edward Thorndike and Seth J. Thomas.

Architect.—Ammi B. Young.

Builders.—James Tuttle and A. S. Tuttle, Masons.

John B. Wilson and Charles Wilson, Carpenters.

☞ There were also deposited in a leaden box with the plate, the documents printed by the City Government, including the City Register, several Documents printed lately by the Town, including the last two annual reports of the School Committee, and the Report of the Committee of the Town upon obtaining a City Charter, &c. Also, a copy of the Bunker Hill Aurora, and of the Middlesex Freeman, and a few coins.

REPORT

OF THE

SELECT COMMITTEE OF THE COMMON COUNCIL,

TO WHOM WAS REFERRED THE

PETITION OF A. R. DECOSTER AND OTHERS.

ON THE SUBJECT OF

WARD TWO BEING DEPRIVED OF ITS
LEGAL REPRESENTATION.

CHARLESTOWN, FEBRUARY 14, 1848.

BOSTON:

PRINTED BY DAMRELL & MOORE. ...52 WASHINGTON ST.

1848.

To the Common Council of the City of Charlestown.

JAN. 24, 1848.

WHEREAS, it being not only a fundamental principle in our form of Government, but a constitutional and lawful right guaranteed in our City Charter, that every portion of the people shall have a fair and equal representation in each branch of our City Council; and Whereas, one of the constitutional and lawful representatives of Ward two having been unconstitutionally and unlawfully deprived of his right to speak and vote again for the remainder of the current municipal year, which is depriving said Ward of one-sixth part of its constitutional and lawful representation, therefore,

We, the undersigned, legal Voters of Ward two, respectfully petition that the Order passed by your Board, depriving Ichabod Lindsey of his right to speak or vote, be repealed. And the Petitioners further ask to be heard, by themselves or counsel, upon the consideration of this Petition.

A. R. Decoster.
Alonzo Corey.
Aura S. Tuttle.
Joseph Hayne.
Cyrus Towle.
J. W. Wentworth.
James Tuttle.
Samuel L. Tuttle.
Charles P. Brooks.
Gilbert D. Cooper.
J. B. Norton.
E. L. Norton.
Aaron Clark.
Isaac S. French.
Zenas C. Howland.
Samuel F. Tilden.
Henry Howland.

Royal Underwood.
Jacob Foss.
Wells Chase.
Jacob L. Schwartz.
William Hennessy.
Charles Lang.
James Wiley, Jr.
Jerome B. Wallace.
Edward Miskelly.
Nelson Cutler.
James Miskelly.
James S. Mahony.
George J. Barrell.
Henry Grines.
C. S. Waldin.
Samuel Williams.

CITY OF CHARLESTOWN.

IN COMMON COUNCIL.

JAN. 24, 1848.

ORDERED, That the Petition of A. R. Decoster and others, (relative to Ward two being deprived of its constitutional and legal representation,) be referred to a Special Committee, consisting of Messrs. Holmes, Bailey, 2d, and Lewis.

PAUL WILLARD, JR.,
Clerk of Common Council.

CITY OF CHARLESTOWN.

In Common Council, Feb. 14, 1848.

Ordered, That the Special Committee to whom was referred the Petition of A. R. Decoster and others, procure the printing of one thousand copies of the Report upon said Petition, and that a copy be sent to each of the petitioners.

Passed.

C. W. MOORE, *Pres. C. C.*

A true copy.

Attest,

PAUL WILLARD, JR., *Clerk C. C.*

REPORT.

THE Committee to whom was referred the Petition of A. R. Decoster and others, "relative to Ward two being deprived of its constitutional and legal representation," having heard the petitioners upon the matter of their petition, and having fully considered the subject, beg leave to submit the following

MAJORITY REPORT.

The Committee conceive that the only question involved in a full consideration of the petition referred to them, is the right of this Board, as a constituent branch of the city government, to make and enforce rules "for its regular and satisfactory proceeding."

Much was said at the hearing in behalf of the petitioners that the Committee deemed wholly irrelevant, and, under other circumstances, might have refused to hear; they were, however, constrained by the novelty of the case, as well as the delicacy of the duty assigned them, to hear the petitioners patiently and fully.

Every deliberative assembly, if it desires to effect the purpose of its creation, must necessarily have the power to make and enforce rules and forms of proceeding. It was upon this principle, that the rules and orders of

both branches of the City Council were adopted, among the first acts in the organization of the city government. In the language of Mr. Justice Story, commenting upon the fifth Section of Article 1st of the Constitution of the United States, which gives to each House of Congress the power to determine the rules of its proceeding, "The humblest assembly of men is understood to possess this power."

Mr. Cushing, also, in Sections 10 and 20, of his Parliamentary Practice, lays down the same fundamental principle. "Every deliberative assembly, by the mere fact of its being assembled and constituted, does thereby necessarily adopt and become subject to those rules and forms of proceeding, without which it would be impossible for it to accomplish the purposes of its creation." There is not a State Legislature in the Union, that does not expressly recognize this power, by the adoption, at the beginning of every session, of rules and orders for its legislative proceedings; and this, in many of the States, without any authority for so doing expressly given in their Constitution.

The power exists in every deliberative assembly, at common law, "which furnishes principles equally, for civil and criminal justice, for public privileges and private rights."

It is a singular fact, that the Constitution of the United States does not give any power to punish for contempts committed against either House of Congress, and yet, the Supreme Court of the United States has decided, that this remarkable power belongs incidentally to both Houses of Congress at common law, and, by parity of reasoning, to both branches of State Legislatures; so that, as expressly decided by the Supreme Court of the United States, the Speaker of the House

of Representatives, by their order, may issue his warrant to the proper officer of that body, authorizing him to arrest and imprison in any State in the Union, any person or persons declared guilty of contempt against that body. If such a remarkable power as this — the power to arrest and punish persons not members of a deliberative assembly — can be derived incidentally to such bodies, for a still stronger reason does the power exist to make rules of proceeding to punish the members themselves for a breach of their rules. And within the last month, the House of Representatives of Louisiana, for some breach of its rules, ordered that one of its members be *imprisoned twelve hours in the parish jail*; and yet, the Constitution of Louisiana gives no such power to that body, in express terms.

Towns throughout New England are a sort of independant republics, in all matters of local concern, where the humblest individual has a hand and voice in all town affairs, where the rights of speech are free and unrestricted as could be desired; and yet, the Legislature of this Commonwealth have enacted, that the Moderator of town meetings may order any person who shall persist in conducting himself disorderly at such meetings, "to withdraw from the meeting; and on his refusal, may order the constable or any other person to take him from the meeting, and confine him in some convenient place until the meeting be adjourned," and *this* without any constitutional authority. It may well be argued, on the principles urged in behalf of the petitioners, that no Legislature can thus limit the inalienable rights of the individual, without the power so to do expressly granted in the Constitution. But town meetings are in fact as much deliberative assemblies as the Common Council of this city; and indeed a large

part of what is now done by both branches of the City Council in concurrence, was formerly done by the inhabitants in town meeting. They deliberated—they legislated; and in the opinion of the Committee, the Moderator of a town meeting duly assembled, would undoubtedly, at common law, which is the united common sense of all preceding ages, and without any authority of the Legislature, have the power to expel from the meeting or put into custody any refractory member of the meeting, in order to preserve the decency, dignity, and character thereof. Of the same nature is the power to punish for contempt, possessed by every court of justice in this and every other country, from the very organization of its tribunals. There is not, the Committee believe, a Constitution in this country, that expressly gives the power to their judicial tribunals, and yet, there is not a common-law court in any State in this Union, that has not exercised this power, time and again, unquestioned and undenied.

The general principle plainly to be inferred from what has been said, is, that whenever and wherever, any assembly, tribunal, or body corporate, is created for a certain express purpose, such assembly, tribunal, or body corporate, must possess all the incidental powers necessary to effect that purpose.

This Board, by the act incorporating the City of Charlestown, is made a constituent branch of the city government, having certain legislative and judicial powers, requiring much careful and judicious deliberation, and involving largely the property and interest of others, in their execution. It is therefore the *duty*, and *privilege*, of every member of this Board, to do all in his power to promote the end for which it was established. If, on the contrary, one or more members of

the Board do all in their power to frustrate the purposes of our incorporation, it is undoubtedly, in the opinion of the Committee, the *duty* and privilege of the rest to put down such impertinence as summarily and effectually as they can, consistently with the dignity and character of the Board.

It only remains for the Committee to consider, in this connection, the kind and degree of punishment deliberative assemblies may inflict upon its members. It was argued to the Committee, in behalf of the petitioners, that the Common Council was precluded from exercising any other mode or degree of punishment than that prescribed by the 18th Article of the Rules and Orders of the Common Council, which provides, that if a member is decided to be out of order by the Council, he shall not "be permitted to speak again on the question then in debate, unless by way of excuse for the same, until he has made satisfaction." The Committee do not understand, even if the case of the member of Ward two came expressly within the terms of the 18th Article, that the punishment prescribed there is the *only* punishment they may inflict. They have only to suppose a very probable state of things to show the unsoundness of this view of the petitioners. Suppose the member from Ward two should refuse to comply with the Article in question, if decided to be out of order as there prescribed; if, as contended in behalf of the petitioners, that is the *only mode* and the *maximum* of punishment in the power of the Board, the member from Ward two might effectually defy their influence. But the Committee are of opinion that the Council may resort to any kind and degree of punishment known to deliberative assemblies, and sufficient to avert

the mischief complained of. If not,—if a degree of punishment be prescribed inadequate to stop the disorder,—then all the rules of this Board are entirely nugatory.

But then again; if the construction contended for by the petitioners be correct, it can at best only apply to the case expressly provided—that is, where a member is called to order in debate. It is obvious to every one at all familiar with parliamentary proceedings, that very many gross misdemeanors, calling for exemplary punishments, are committed in deliberative assemblies, and not necessarily in debate. If in the course of debate a member violate some rule of debate, and at the same time commits some breach of decency or good breeding, or otherwise insults the assembly of which he is a member, ever so grossly—according to the construction of the petitioners, the offending party can only be prohibited, by way of punishment, to speak again on the question then in debate. A member of this Board has only then to spring a debate upon some subject, and commit any indignity he pleases upon the assembly, or the members of the assembly,—spit in a member's face,—or lay down upon the floor of the assembly-room,—and yet the Board can only punish him by passing an order, that “he shall not speak again upon the question then in debate;” and even then, according to the petitioners, if the refractory member does not obey, the Board have no power to compel a submission.

The Committee believe that the mere statement of the practical results of this construction by the petitioners, is enough to show its unsoundness.

Much was said to the Committee in behalf of the

petitioners, relative to the mode of punishment adopted by this Board—a punishment virtually depriving Ward two of one sixth of its representation. The Committee are of opinion, that the order, as already construed by this Board, does not deprive Ward two of its representation. The suspended member has still a right to speak and vote before all Committees of which he is or may be a member; to make reports; to introduce orders, and present petitions, memorials, and other papers to the Council.

But the Committee go further, and contend that if the order had received a strict construction, and the member been entirely cut off from the privilege of voting and speaking in Committees and before this Board, it would have been clearly parliamentary, and this on the ground already discussed in the Report, that every deliberative assembly possesses the power incidentally to make rules for its proceeding, and compel its members to observe them.

But on the score of the injustice thereby done to the inhabitants of Ward two, the Committee would suggest:—which is the greater hardship, for one-sixth of the constituents of Ward two to be deprived of their representation by the punishment of their representative, or for the remaining seventeen eighteenth's of the whole city to be deprived of their representation, if the offending member go unpunished? If the punishment work a hardship upon his constituents, then let it rest where it belongs—on the refractory member himself. He is the individual who has infringed upon the rights of representation. The sovereignty of the people,—the right of representation has been variously qualified by the people themselves, in adopting their constitutions and

fundamental laws. In Massachusetts, the right to vote is qualified by prescribing that voting shall be performed on a particular day, in a particular place, and the voter shall not, in the exercise of the prerogative, infringe upon the rights of others. The people's sovereignty being thus qualified, in its primary exercise by themselves—it is not, in the opinion of the Committee, enlarged, by being delegated to a representative, and that he cannot exercise more powers and prerogatives than the people who delegated it exercised themselves.

“The rules of parliamentary proceeding in this country,” says Mr. Cushing, “are derived from, and are essentially the same with those of the British Parliament.” In regard to the modes of punishment this body have from time to time inflicted upon its members—the Committee find, in the representative portion of that body, the most common punishments to be, the committing the refractory member to the *Tower*, for an uncertain or a specified time—expelling him from the House—committing him to the custody of the sergeant-at-arms, to be confined *during the pleasure of the House*; and the Committee believe that within a year, Mr. Smith O'Brien, an Irish member of the House of Commons, was put into the custody of the sergeant-at-arms, and kept in confinement the whole session of Parliament—one or two months—for refusing to act upon a committee; and yet the Magna Charter of British Rights provides, that “every freeman shall be adjudged of life, liberty, or property, only by his peers or by the law of the land.”

In this country the same punishments have been frequently inflicted upon their members, by legislative and deliberative assemblies. The House of Representatives of this Commonwealth (and the Committee

deem it unnecessary to go further) have frequently suspended its members for misdemeanors committed in and out of that body.

In 1784 Jeremiah Leanard, a member of the House from Oxford, was suspended from exercising the duties of a member, because he had been indicted for opposing the collection of Taxes, and was under recognizance to appear to take his trial at a future day.

In 1800, Elisha Fuller, a member of the House from Ludlow, "was excluded from a seat in the House," because he had been indicted and convicted of forging, in 1791, a certificate of his character, for sober life and conversation, in order to get a license to sell spirituous liquors.

In 1808, John Waite, a member of the House from Falmouth, was suspended from exercising the duties of a member, until the House should take further order upon the report of a Committee, appointed to investigate the truth of a charge against said Waite, of having been convicted of forgery. These summary powers are those assumed and exercised by the House of Representatives of this Commonwealth, although the Massachusetts Bill of Rights provides, that no person shall "be *despoiled or deprived* of his property, immunities, or *privileges*, but by the judgment of his peers or the law of the land."

Reprimanding, exclusion from the Assembly, *a prohibition to speak or vote for a specified time—and expulsion—*are enumerated among others, in Section 42, of Cushing's Manual, as modes of punishment inflicted by deliberative assemblies, upon their members.

One other fact in this connection, which operated somewhat to satisfy the Committee that the course

adopted by this Board towards the member from Ward two, is perfectly in accordance with parliamentary practice, as understood by our House of Representatives, is that the XIIIth Article of Chap. ii, of the Rules and Orders of the present House of Representatives of this Commonwealth, provides, that if any member of that body shall "be guilty of a breach of *either* of the Rules and Orders of the House, he shall not be allowed to speak or vote, until he has made satisfaction." And this article the Committee believe has been among the rules and orders of that body, near twenty years.

From general reasoning and from authority, the Committee are of opinion, that the order passed by the Council, Jan. 10th, 1848, and referred to by the petitioners, was clearly demanded at the time, by the exigences of the case; and that there is not, in the considerations urged in behalf of the petitioners, before the Committee, any substantial reasons why the order should be repealed; and the Committee, therefore, recommend that the petitioners have leave to withdraw their petition.

The Committee cannot close the foregoing report, giving, as it does, their approval of the order complained of, without expressing to the Board the unpleasant nature of the duty they have had to perform. There is not a member of the Council, the Committee are sure, that does not regret the occasion that ever subjected the member from Ward two to their censure or punishment.

The Committee cannot forget, that all the members of this Council are sent here, not to censure or punish each other, but to consult for the interest of the city, as representatives, under a degree of accountability to

their constituents, or their words and actions—and, as men and citizens, under a degree of accountability to society for decent speech, decorum, and behaviour.

Any occasion, therefore, calling for the censure or punishment of a member, for a breach of decorum, reflects more or less upon the character of the whole Board. At the same time, however gross the misdemeanor of the individual, — the members cannot be wholly regardless of the circumstances and feelings of the guilty member, in the punishments they are compelled to inflict.

All of which is respectfully submitted, by

P. B. HOLMES.

KENDALL BAILEY, 2nd.

REPORT

OF

THE SPECIAL COMMITTEE

Of the Common Council,

UPON THE SUBJECT OF

LYNDE AND SECOND STREETS.



CHARLESTOWN:

PRINTED AT THE FREEMAN OFFICE.

.....

1848.

CITY OF CHARLESTOWN.

IN COMMON COUNCIL, }
MARCH 24, 1848. }

Ordered, That the Report of the Special Committee on the subject of Lynde and Second Streets, be taken from the files, and four hundred copies printed, for distribution, and that a copy be furnished to each of the petitioners.

The vote relative to printing four hundred copies of the Report, as above, was reconsidered, and amended by adding, "That the Special Act referred to in the Report of the above named Committee be printed with the Report."

The Order, as amended, was read and adopted; any rule inconsistent with its passage being first suspended.

A true Copy of Record.

Attest. PAUL WILLARD, JR. Clerk, C. C.

The Special Committee to whom was referred the papers on Lynde Street, and the Order relative to Second Street, having considered the subject matter of the Papers and Order referred to them, and having viewed the said Streets, beg leave to submit the following

REPORT.

The Committee are of opinion, that Lynde Street is not properly graded, and if accepted as it now is, the City must incur, to make the same safe and passable, an expense greatly disproportionate to the importance of the Street, as in addition to the actual cost of labor and material of filling up or digging down one side or the other of this Street, to make the grade as it should be, proprietors of lots also abutting the Street, nearly all of which on both sides are built upon, could, if the Street were properly graded, be undoubtedly entitled to some compensation for damages.

The Committee entertain the same opinion with regard to Second Street, that it is not properly graded, and, if accepted, would subject the City to an unnecessary and unjust expense.

They therefore recommend that the petitioners for the acceptance of Lynde and Second Streets, respectively have leave to withdraw.

The attention of the Committee, while having the subject matter of this Report under consideration, was called to a special act concerning Streets and Ways in the City of Boston, passed March 26, A. D. 1845, which provides that, before accepting Streets laid and dedicated to the public over private lands, the Mayor and Aldermen may cause the same to be graded in such manner as the safety and convenience of the public, in their opinion, may require, and may assess the expense thereof upon the owners of the abutting lots.

The Committee believe that it was too frequently the case under the late town government, that Streets laid out over private lands, were accepted as public Streets, before they were properly graded, and the town then compelled to put them in a safe and passable condition, at an expense greatly disproportionate to their importance, and often to no other effect or purpose than to benefit and enhance the property of individuals.

It often happens also, that a Street is laid out over private lands, which, if made safe and passable, would convene and benefit the public very much, and at the same time greatly enhance the value of the adjoining land ; but the authorities having no power to compel the proprietors to bear a proportionate share of the expense of properly

grading the same, are forced, for a comparatively little public convenience, to grade the same at the public cost, and thus give an advantage to individuals which they ought not to have. There are several Streets in this City now within the knowledge of the Committee, in the same situation with Lynde and Second Streets, awaiting the acceptance of the City as public Streets, but which cannot be accepted, in the opinion of the Committee, without becoming a burden upon the City, as they are not, and never have been properly graded.

In view, therefore, of the foregoing considerations, and in order to correct and prevent what may be termed a public abuse, the Committee recommend the adoption of the accompanying Order.

M. G. COBB,	}	<i>Committee.</i>
P. B. HOLMES,		
MARSHALL BLANCHARD,		

An Act concerning Streets and Ways in the City of Boston.

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives, in General Court assembled, and by the authority of the same, as follows :

SECTION 1. When any Street or Way, which now is, or hereafter shall be opened in the City of Boston, over any private land, by the owners thereof, and dedicated to, or permitted to be used by the public, before such Street shall have been accepted and laid out according to law, it shall be the duty of the owners of the lots abutting thereon, to grade such Street or Way at their own expense, in such manner as the safety and convenience of the public shall, in the opinion of the Mayor and Aldermen of said City, require ; and if the owners of such abutting lots shall, after reasonable notice given by the said Mayor and Aldermen, neglect or refuse to grade such Street or Way in manner aforesaid, it shall be lawful for the said Mayor and Aldermen to cause the same to be graded as aforesaid, and the expense thereof shall, after due notice to the parties interested, be equitably assessed upon the owners of such abutting lots, by the said Mayor and Aldermen, in

such proportions as they shall judge reasonable ; and all assessments so made shall be a lien upon such abutting lands, in like manner as taxes are now a lien upon real estate ; *provided, always*, that nothing contained in this Act shall be construed to affect any agreements heretofore made respecting any such Streets or Ways as aforesaid, between such owners and said City : *provided, also*, that any such grading of any Street or Way by the Mayor and Aldermen as aforesaid, shall not be construed to be an acceptance of such Street or Way by the City of Boston.

SECT. 2. No Street or Way shall hereafter be opened as aforesaid, in said City, of a less width than thirty feet, except with the consent of said Mayor and Aldermen, in writing, first had and obtained for that purpose.

SECT. 3. This Act shall take effect in thirty days from the passing thereof, unless the City Council of said City shall, within that time, vote not to accept the same.

[Approved by the Governor, March 26, 1845.]

SCHOOL REPORT

FOR THE YEAR ENDING FEBRUARY 1, 1848.

THE School Committee of Charlestown, in compliance with the Statutes of the Commonwealth, herewith present their Annual Report of the Public Schools of Charlestown.

The Annual Reports of the "Trustees of Charlestown Free Schools," have usually been made up to the first of April, and printed and distributed immediately after that date; but the change which has taken place in the Municipal relations of Charlestown, during the past year, makes it necessary for the School Committee to present their Report earlier than has been the practice in former years:—consequently, the present Report must be understood to cover only a period of ten months.

We presume the present act of the Committee will be justified, and that hereafter, the Annual Reports of the Schools will be made up to the period of the year at which this Report is closed; especially, as it does not conflict with the Statute of the Commonwealth, and as the old Committee will continue in office long enough each year, to enable them to make the annual return required by law, to entitle the City to its portion of the School Fund, from the Treasury of the Commonwealth.

The School Committee, as has been customary for a long series of years, made up their estimate of the

pecuniary wants of the Schools for the current School year, and instead of submitting their estimate to the citizens, as has been the practice of the "Board of Trustees" of the Public Schools, it was presented to the City Government, to whom the citizens have delegated the power of administering "the fiscal, prudential and municipal affairs" of the City. This estimate embraced the sums required for the salary of the Teachers, for the Fuel, Stoves, sweeping School Houses, and other contingent expenses of the Schools, — also, for sundry small repairs of buildings, and for instruction in Music in the Grammar Schools; — amounting, in the whole, to seventeen thousand dollars.

The Committee also asked the sum of seventeen hundred and twenty-five dollars, for purchasing land and erecting a new Primary School House above the Canal Bridge, — for finishing the second story of the Primary School House at the corner of Bartlett and Sullivan Streets, and for furnishing the above School Rooms.

Of the above sums, \$17,000 was appropriated, "subject to the order of the School Committee," to be disbursed by them for the current expenses of the Schools for the municipal year.

This sum has been expended as follows, viz:—

For salaries of the Teachers,	\$14,086.73
“ the contingent expenses, &c., as stated above,	2,750.92
	<hr/>
Total,	\$16,837.65

Leaving the sum of \$162.35 of the appropriation made for the support of Schools, unexpended.

The above amount covers the School expenses for one year to the 1st of March, 1848, as it includes all the disbursements which have been made by the Committee, since the last Town Statement was published, and which was made up to the 1st of March, 1847.

The balance, \$1,725.00, it was decided by the City Council, would be more appropriately disbursed by them; to whom is delegated "the care and superintendence of the City Buildings."

They authorized the Joint Committee on Public Instruction, from the two branches of the City Council, to carry out these objects;—consequently, the School Committee have been relieved from the care and responsibility of what has heretofore been considered an appropriate part of their duties.

The following table exhibits a statistical view of our schools on the 31st of January, 1848.

No.	No of teachers & Assistants.	Salaries.	Scholars.	Average attendance.	Average absence.
Primary Schools 23	23	4,616.04	1,521	1,164	357
Grammar do. 4	22	9,471.69	1,283	1,021	262

The number of children in this City between the ages of 4 and 16 years, is 3,500.

The members of the School Committee have made 507 visits to the Primary Schools, and 337 to the Grammar Schools, during the past ten months.

PRIMARY SCHOOLS.

The upper room of the Primary school house erected in 1846, on the corner of Bartlett and Sullivan streets, has been finished and is now occupied. The school was organized and placed under the

charge of Miss Mary J. Underwood, on the 1st of November last. The Primary school house which was located in rear of the City Hall, has been removed to a central location above the Canal bridge, and is occupied by a school formed from a part of Primary No. 1, on the 1st of November last; and is under the charge of Miss Sarah J. Bradbury. In May last, Miss M. Peabody resigned the charge of Primary No. 16, and Miss Abby E. Hinckley was appointed to her place. In August last, Miss S. E. Clark resigned the charge of Primary No. 15, and Miss C. A. Goodridge, of No. 21. Miss S. Eliza F. Watson has the charge of No. 15, and Miss Emeline Brown, 2d Assistant in the Grammar department of the Warren school, has been appointed to No. 21.

On the 1st of November, Miss E. W. Butts was appointed teacher of Primary school No. 17, in place of Miss S. J. Bradbury, transferred to Primary No. 23; and Miss S. E. Sanborn was appointed teacher of Primary No. 19, in place of Miss M. E. Sanborn, resigned. In the same month, Miss Martha A. Chandler was transferred from No. 4 Primary, to the position of Assistant in the upper division of the Bunker Hill school, and Miss M. H. Rice, has the care of Primary No. 4. Miss E. D. Pratt, having resigned the charge of Primary No. 5, this school is now in the care of Miss M. H. Farnsworth. Miss Mary J. Chandler was also, in November, transferred from Primary No. 8, to the position of 1st assistant in the writing department of the Warren school, and Miss E. A. Thorndike was appointed to fill her place.

The following table gives a view of the number, attendance, &c., in our Primary Schools, at the last

examination, which closed on the 31st of January, 1848.

No.	Teachers' names.	Location of schools.	Whole number.		Average attendance.		Present examination.	Sub-Committee for 1847-8.
1	Caroline Phipps, . . .	Near B. Hill School House.	52	44	40			Jos. F. Tufts.
2	M. B. Skilton. . .	Mead street.	59	41	54			Jos. F. Tufts.
3	E. M. Sweetser, . . .	Rear 187 Main street.	60	41	33			H. K. Frothingham.
4	M. H. Rice, . . .	Warren School House.	66	49	46			J. W. Bemis.
5	M. H. Farnsworth, . . .	Elm street.	65	57	57			E. Thorndike.
6	F. A. Sawyer, . . .	" "	77	59	68			N. Y. Culbertson.
7	S. L. Sawyer, . . .	Rear 162 Main street.	82	58	69			E. Thorndike.
8	A. E. Thorndike, . . .	Corner Cross and Bartlett streets.	75	67	69			N. Y. Culbertson.
9	S. F. Brown, . . .	" " "	77	68	74			John Sanborn.
10	Elizabeth Emes, . . .	Common street,	66	50	55			G. A. Parker.
11	J. S. Putnam, . . .	" "	97	78	83			James Adams.
12	J. M. Burckes, . . .	Bow street.	66	52	52			George Farrar.
13	M. E. Lincoln, . . .	" "	72	48	64			S. J. Thomas.
14	S. E. Smith, . . .	" "	68	50	60			S. J. Thomas.
15	S. E. F. Watson, . . .	" "	59	43	46			George Farrar.
16	A. E. Hinckley, . . .	Common street.	82	55	64			G. A. Parker.
17	E. W. Butts, . . .	Bunker Hill street, at Point.	84	62	69			John Sanborn.
18	C. Brockett, . . .	" " "	70	59	55			J. Miskelly.
19	S. E. Sanborn, . . .	Moulton street.	57	43	47			J. Miskelly.
20	M. A. C. Dodge, . . .	Winthrop street.	69	53	33			James Adams.
21	Emeline Brown, . . .	Corner Sullivan and Bartlett sts.	45	39	37			J. W. Bemis.
22	M. J. Underwood, . . .	" " "	40	24	23			H. K. Frothingham.
23	S. J. Bradbury, . . .	Corner Kingston st. and Medford road.	33	24	30			H. K. Frothingham.

The salary of the Primary School Teachers is \$210, each, per annum.

The course of study in the Primary Schools, which now, as a general rule, is pursued by children from four to eight years of age, is one of no little importance to their future success and attainments.

The Teachers of these Schools should well understand the elements of the English language, and possess a thorough knowledge of the vowel and consonant sounds and their combinations, and a tact in imparting such knowledge to their pupils. They should be good readers, that they may be able to teach those under their charge, to read naturally, intelligibly, and with the proper intonations of voice; that they may enter into the meaning and spirit of what they are reading. Much oral information can also be communicated to the children upon common,

though important matters. In some of our Primary Schools, this method of instruction is pursued with much tact, and awakens in the children a lively interest in the subjects presented to their minds.

The bodily movements and manual exercises, as well as the daily practice of singing resorted to by most of our Primary Teachers, as a relaxation from the too rigorous confinement of the School Room, are aids, rather than hindrances to good order in School, and their happy influences combine to make the School Room a pleasant resort to the young.

This Primary Schools are generally in a flourishing condition, and, with very few exceptions, under the charge of skilful and devoted Teachers, who labor assiduously and faithfully, to promote the best interests of those intrusted to their care and instruction. With Teachers who have an "aptness to teach," and minds devoted to the responsible calling which they have chosen, our Primary Schools cannot remain stationary; and as the character and usefulness of these Schools are advanced, in like proportion will their influence be felt upon our higher Schools.

VACATIONS, EXAMINATIONS, AND PROMOTIONS TO GRAMMAR SCHOOLS.

The Committee have thought it advisable, that the vacations of our Grammar and Primary Schools should be permanently established; therefore, they have arranged them as follows, viz: — Fast day; — the first day of May; — from the last Wednesday in May to the first Wednesday in June, both inclusive; — the seventeenth day of June; — fourth day of July; — the three weeks preceding the first Wednesday in September; — Thanksgiving day and the two following, and Christmas day. When either of the single days

named above as a vacation shall occur on Sunday, the vacation will take place on the next following day.

The semi-annual examinations of all the Schools will take place during the fifteen days next preceding the August vacation, and during the last twenty days of January, in each year,—and the exhibitions in the Grammar Schools shall be held during the last fifteen days of January, in each year.

In consequence of the great interruptions to which three of our Grammar Schools have been subjected during the past term, and from the want of suitable rooms and conveniences, the Committee have thought it best to omit the public exhibition which has usually taken place in these Schools after their examinations in the Spring;—the usual examination of them by the Committee, however, has been as thoroughly made as in former years.

With a view of securing a more uniform practice in promoting the children from the Primary to the Grammar Schools, the School Committee have adopted the rule, that all such promotions shall be made on the first day of February, and the first Wednesday of September, in each year. This arrangement will enable the Teachers of both Primary and Grammar Schools, to make up their classes for the semi-annual terms of our Schools, at one and the same time,—thereby preventing the interruption and embarrassments which formerly attended the practice of admitting scholars to the upper Schools, for the first two or three weeks of each term.

INTERMEDIATE SCHOOL.

The Board have had under consideration for several months past, the subject of establishing one or

more Intermediate Schools in some central location in the City, to supply the wants of a class of pupils who are always to be met with in all populous places. This is a class of scholars who are too old to be continued in the Primary Schools, without wounding their ambition or self-esteem, or interfering with the arrangements and methods of discipline and instruction pursued in these Schools.

There will be found in many of our Primary Schools, children who have not reached those attainments and habits of study, either from irregular attendance in these Schools, or a want of opportunity to attend any School, which is requisite to qualify them to enter the classes in the Grammar Schools composed of children of a corresponding age, or even the classes younger than they. It would promote the interests of both the Primary and Grammar Schools, if a School of this kind were established for this class of scholars; — they appear to be out of place in a Primary School, and they are a dead weight, when hung upon any class in the Grammar Schools.

GRAMMAR SCHOOLS.

WARREN SCHOOL.

FOR CHILDREN OF BOTH SEXES, BUT OCCUPYING SEPARATE ROOMS.

In August last, Miss Emeline Brown, second Assistant Teacher in the Grammar department of this School, was appointed Teacher of Primary School No. 21, and Miss Augusta M. Hayes was appointed to fill her place; and in November following, Miss S. G. Hay, first Assistant in the Writing department, having received an appointment in one of the Gram-

mar Schools in Boston, was succeeded by Miss Mary J. Chandler. These are the only changes which have occurred in this School during the past year.

"There has been evident improvement in this School during the past year," and it "seems to have been the object with the Teachers, to be thorough with their pupils." "There are *many* of them that seem to be well grounded in the studies they have gone over," and possess an intelligent view of the subjects they have been pursuing. "That there are exceptions, however, to this," may be clearly seen, but "these are found in almost every instance, among those children who are irregular in their attendance" at School.

Both departments of this School appear to be making successful progress, and the Teachers, to be devoted and faithful in their endeavors to advance the interests of the School.

WINTHROP SCHOOL.

FOR BOYS ONLY.

The change of Teachers in the Grammar department of this School, during the past year, has been very frequent. In May last, Mr. Aaron Walker, Jr., Principal of this department, retired from the School, and Mr. Winslow Battles was appointed to fill the vacancy. In September last, Mr. Battles was elected sub-Master in the Mayhew School in Boston; — he was succeeded by Mr. William C. Bradlee, who is now the Principal of this department of the School. In October last, Miss E. D. Moulton, having received an appointment as Assistant in the Mayhew School in Boston, resigned her place as second Assistant in

this school, and her place was filled by the appointment of Miss Anna M. Bradley. In November, Miss M. L. Rowland was also appointed as an Assistant in one of the Boston Schools, and her position as first Assistant is now filled by Miss Rebecca T. Ames.

In the Writing department, there has been no change of Teachers for the past year.

In the first division of the School, under Messrs. Bradlee and Baxter, there has been "decided improvement in the reading and other studies" in the Grammar department; and the proficiency of the scholars in Arithmetic and Algebra, together with the specimens of penmanship which were exhibited, were highly creditable to them, and also to the ability and fidelity of their Teacher. "The Assistant Teachers are faithful," and under the circumstances in which the School has been placed for several months, as successful as we could have a right to expect.

Many of the obstacles to the entire success of their labors will be removed, when the scholars are transferred from their present inconvenient and badly ventilated rooms, (the only ones which could be obtained for temporary use,) to the new School House now in progress of erection.

HARVARD SCHOOL.

EXCLUSIVELY FOR GIRLS.

There has been but one change of Teachers in this School the past year. Miss H. L. S. Teel, in May last, resigned her office of first Assistant Teacher in the Writing department, and Miss Frances Holland was appointed to fill the vacancy.

Taking all the interruptions and "inconveniences into the account," under which this School has been

placed for several months past, the expectations of the Committee would be thought unreasonable, if they were not "satisfied with the progress made by the scholars." The Teachers appear assiduous and faithful in their endeavors to promote the interests of the School, and with the disadvantages under which the pupils have labored, they give evidence of unremitted devotion and industry, which is creditable to themselves and those under whose charge they are placed.

BUNKER HILL SCHOOL.

FOR BOTH SEXES, WHO MEET IN THE SAME ROOM IN EACH DEPARTMENT.

This School has experienced several changes during the last year. In October last, Miss Mary A. Lewis resigned her situation, having been appointed an Assistant in one of the Grammar Schools in Boston, — Miss M. A. Stover was appointed second Assistant to fill her place. On the 29th day of November last, this School was organized by forming it into two divisions — a Senior and Junior division; the first occupying the upper room (recently finished) in the Building, and under the charge of Mr. B. F. Tweed, as Principal, with Miss Martha A. Chandler, from Primary School No. 4, as Assistant; — the second division, under the charge of Miss L. Foster, assisted by Miss M. A. Stover, occupies the lower room. In January last, Miss Foster resigned her situation, in consequence of having received an appointment as Principal of one of the Public Schools in Medford; — she was succeeded by Miss Lydia A. Hanson, who is now in charge of this division of the School.

The "Teachers in this School are all devoted to their work, and with general success." The upper division of the School, under the charge of Mr. Tweed, assisted by Miss Chandler, "exhibits evidences of a judicious and thorough training, and both Teachers and Scholars are deserving great credit." The appearance and attainments of the Junior division were creditable to the Teachers and Pupils, and gave evidence of the fidelity and devotion of the Teachers in this division, to the trust committed to them.

Instruction in Music has been given twice each week, in our Grammar Schools, for about five months, by Mr. John E. Gould, a skilful and efficient Teacher; and the sub-Committees have been present on some of these occasions, to witness the exercises of the pupils in this delightful art. We cannot withhold our united approbation of the practice of this science by the children in these Schools. "It exerts a wholesome influence upon the spirits of the Scholars, and the discipline" of the Schools, and we "have so much confidence in its beneficial results," both mentally and physically, that we strongly urge its continuance in our Schools, upon the attention of those who may hereafter have the care and responsibility of managing them.

The practice of map drawing, either on the black-board, slates or paper, in connection with the study of geography, is highly important and useful; as the eye will do much by this means, in fixing upon the mind, the location and boundaries of countries, States and towns — the course of rivers, &c. &c. These and other means which by the eye carry knowledge to the mind, should be found among the arrangements of every well regulated school, as they

tend to awaken early in life, a careful observation of objects which address the eye and mind, and create a spirit of self-culture, which will prove available in securing knowledge from reading and experience, after school education shall have been finished.

At the last examination, the number of children in the four Grammar Schools, was as follows, viz. :

In the Warren School, 349

“ “ Winthrop, “ 359

“ “ Harvard, “ 340

“ “ Bunker Hill, “ 235

Total, - 1,283.

During the past year, the average daily absence in the Grammar Schools has been as follows, viz. :

Schools.	Whole number during the year.	Whole number at the close of the year.	Average daily attendance.	Per centage of Absences for 1847-8.	Per centage of Absences for 1846-7.
Warren,	592	349	294	20	20 $\frac{50}{100}$
Winthrop,	468	359	289	17 $\frac{50}{100}$	18 $\frac{50}{100}$
Harvard,	448	340	264	17 $\frac{50}{100}$	18
Bunker Hill,	315	235	174	18 $\frac{50}{100}$	19 $\frac{50}{100}$

It is gratifying to find, that in all these schools, there has been *some* improvement in the attendance, since the last school report was made up. Yet, we do not think that parents ought to feel fully satisfied that all has been done that is practicable, to remedy this — one of the greatest of inflictions upon the prosperity of our schools, and their usefulness to those for whose especial benefit they are sustained.

If a young man were placed under the charge of a competent person, to be taught some mechanical art or trade, or qualified as a ready and skilful accountant, and he should be found wasting one fifth of the time which ought to be devoted to gaining a

knowledge of his trade or art, in the pursuit of frivolous objects, or in absenting himself for unimportant engagements or amusements, or in any manner wasting his time, all would conclude at once, that he would never become very proficient in the employment for which he had undertaken to qualify himself; nor would the parent of such a young man be very likely to feel satisfied with such a state of things, or with the teacher or master who would allow them to exist.

If some trifling errand or visit, or some momentary pleasure or recreation, which could, without inconvenience, be attended to at another time, is often allowed to interfere with the school obligations of children, is it to be wondered, that these will be considered by them, as of paramount importance to the claims of school upon their attention and interest? — and is it not often the case, that the ability and devotion of teachers are called in question, for a want of interest and progress in their scholars, when the principal cause of their sluggish indifference may be traced to their frequent absence from school, and a lack of proper influence at home?

Such a state of things is also a fruitful source of truancy — a pernicious and demoralizing habit; and we cannot but appeal to parents, to make this a subject of individual interest, not only for the moral and intellectual well-being of their children, but for their own happiness and peace.

In this connection, the committee make the following quotation from the report of the Board of Trustees for the year ending April, 1841; as the subjects to which it refers, are of no less importance now to the welfare of our schools, than at the time that report was made.

“The Board again advert to the great coöperation PARENTS can render in promoting the efficiency of our schools. Let them be arrayed against the teacher, and but little hope can be entertained of progress; let them act with him, and it is a great step toward it. Many are the ways in which this co-operation can be rendered. Parents can prevent absences; they can enjoin confidence on the part of the scholars towards the teacher; they can encourage pupils in their lessons; they can promote a love of school duties; they can insist for their children upon the principle of entire obedience to the rules of the school; they can visit the school rooms. And they can, at least, practise the negative duty of refraining from the injustice of judging the teacher on the sole testimony of their children. The Board have encountered many cases of the latter description. Violation of well-known rules of the school subjects a scholar to discipline — to corporal punishment, or to checks, or to the loss of place in the class. The corrected and disappointed child becomes a swift witness, and finds in the parent a willing ear. On this partial testimony the parent forthwith condemns the teacher, and this too in severe, round-about language — language which the excited child takes care shall lose none of its severity by repetition. It is retailed among playmates and goes through the school. This, it may be thought, would be bad enough. But this is by no means all. The parent, in a temporary fit of excitement, sometimes rushes to the school room, and in the presence of the school, abuses the teacher in words that would do no discredit to a Persian Satrap lashing his subordinates. What possible effect can both these methods of reform produce than to weaken the moral author-

ity of the teachers, to lay a foundation for a renewal of the scholar's punishment, to injure permanently the school ; in fine, to produce unmitigated evil ? Besides : there is no necessity for this. The Board have made it a rule to investigate promptly, fully, every case of complaint. They have no modest reserve in their intercourse with the teachers. In this matter frankness is kindness. If complaints are abroad, a teacher should know them, in all their length and breadth ; if unreasonable, the sooner they are contradicted the better — if well-founded, reform should be applied at once. The Board, then, earnestly recommend to parents the practice of suspending their judgment in relation to cases of discipline, to be chary of their words of displeasure, and to apply directly to one of its members when they feel aggrieved — confident, as they are, that such a course would be of great advantage to our schools."

The Grammar Schools in Charlestown, do now, and have for many years, ranked high in the estimation of our citizens, as well as in the estimation of the Board of Trustees of our Schools. The Report of the Trustees for April, 1839, (our Hon. Mayor then being President of the Board,) says, in speaking of these Schools, "They have generally been termed Grammar Schools, but they would be better denoted by the name of Upper or High Schools, as in them, all the high branches of English study are taught to the first classes." These Schools are now no less deserving this high commendation, than they were at that period. and as an evidence that the pupils who have attended them, have not been confined to the "elementary and a few other branches of English study," as has been stated, we have only to refer to the statistical tables of these Schools for the past *eight* years; where we find, that in addition to "Reading, Spelling, Writing, Arithmetic, Grammar and Geography," studies which have been attended to by all who have been members of these Schools during this period, — 1,847 have pursued the practice of writing Composition, — 985 have attended to Declamation, — 1,362 to History, — 1,189 to Natural Philosophy and History, — 217 to Chemistry, — 47 to Astronomy, — 685 to Algebra, — 69 to Geometry, — 170 to Book-Keeping, — 43 to Rhetoric, — 969 to Drawing, — 85 to Languages, and 106 have pursued a course of studies in the Political Class Book.

There is, therefore, truth in the assertion made in the Report of 1839, that these Schools "would be better denoted by the name of Upper or High Schools," for they are equal to most of those which are termed High Schools in this Commonwealth; and we are gratified in being able to state as an evi-

dence of their efficiency, that of the number who have graduated from them during the past eight years, (from 1840,) upwards of 50 have become Teachers; most of them having enjoyed no other instruction than that furnished to them in the Public Schools of Charlestown. Many of these persons are now engaged in teaching, and some of them have been called from the care of our Schools by offers of a higher salary than we are paying our Teachers, to fill responsible positions as Teachers in Boston, Cambridge, Medford, Somerville, Lexington, and other neighboring towns;—others are engaged in teaching beyond the limits of this Commonwealth.

With such facts before us, we cannot but feel, that our citizens have cause to be proud of what their Public Schools have accomplished, and that such results will encourage them to continued efforts to sustain these Schools, and to provide for the more thorough education of the young in the higher branches of study, than have yet been attained to in our Public Schools; and for furnishing them the means of acquiring a knowledge of the ancient and modern languages, and the higher branches of mathematics and science.

The City Government, by the erection of a Building for a High School, have taken one step towards securing to the young these advantages; and if, after the experiment has been fairly tried, it should prove successful, (as we have no doubt it will, if judiciously managed,) the citizens of Charlestown will congratulate themselves, that they have in their midst an Institution which furnishes, if rightfully improved, a thorough and complete education to the children of all classes of our citizens who will avail themselves of its privileges.

The establishing of a High School in Charlestown, is a subject that has long occupied the thoughts and interests of its citizens. In 1831, the subject was referred to the "Trustees of the Schools, who reported the cost of its establishment, and after a discussion of the matter in Town Meeting, it was indefinitely postponed." Again in 1836, the subject having been committed to the Trustees of the Schools to report upon the same, they say, "the present state of public education in this Town has nearly approximated to all we could hope or wish; but if the Town see fit to add another School for the instruction of youth in the higher branches of knowledge, and thereby enable them to take a more exalted part in the duties of life, then indeed our system and means of instruction would be complete."

The subject was then referred to the Trustees again, with instructions; and at a meeting of the citizens in November 1836, they reported, "that after a full consideration of the subject," and the fact, that "instruction in the higher branches" is provided for in "one of our present excellent free schools, it is inexpedient and unadvisable for the present, to provide for the establishment of an additional School." This report was not accepted, but the matter was again referred to the Trustees, with instructions to report at the next March meeting; when, on the sixth of March, 1837, a report was made in favor of establishing a High School, "furnished with suitable apparatus, &c., for the pursuit of the higher branches of English study;"—which report, after being read, was referred to the next annual meeting in the month of March, at which time, this subject does not appear to have been acted upon by the citizens, nor do

the Trustees make any reference to it in their printed report of May 7th, 1838.

In the report of the Trustees of Schools, made in April, 1839, to which allusion has already been made, it is recommended that another School be established in addition to the three "Upper or High Schools," viz. the Winthrop, Harvard and Bunker Hill, in which the "pupils receive a thorough instruction in all the common and higher branches of English study," this recommendation was carried out in the erection of a building in 1840, now known as the Warren School. Our citizens are well aware, that the City Government, have, during the past year, been making permanent arrangements for the establishment of a higher School in Charlestown, than any which has heretofore existed.

The design of this High School, is not to make our Grammar Schools any less elevated in their character, than they have heretofore been; such a result could not but be a source of regret to all who have at heart the usefulness and prosperity of our schools. The standard of admission to the High School, should be placed high, and should be rigidly adhered to; — not only for its own well-being and usefulness, but for the good of our Grammar Schools, that they may preserve their present high standing and continue to be instruments of good to those, whose circumstances in life make it necessary for them to withdraw from School at nearly the age when they become qualified for admission to the High School, or for those who may never be able to attain to the standard of admission to this School. There need not be any conflict of interest or usefulness between these two classes of our Schools. If the character of our High School is one of superior rank, and ad-

mission to it is made a motive to exertion with the pupils of our Grammar Schools, its effect in stimulating them to powerful effort, cannot but have an important influence on these Schools, and greatly aid the teacher in his labors to qualify his pupils for promotion to the higher School; — a result, in which his interest as well as that of his pupils, is at stake. The examination of candidates for admission to the Upper School, will, and always should be, free from all partiality, and be made to depend, not upon what the pupil may be able to do, but upon what he has already done — upon the state of his knowledge. This will depend somewhat upon the ability and industry of the pupil, and as scholars are more or less faithful to the opportunities afforded them, under an able and efficient teacher, (and the general result of an examination may to some degree become evidence of the ability of the teacher) the time will be more or less protracted, of their making the preparation required for admission to the High School. Having reached the point of his present ambition, the pupil is now to be carried forward in a more comprehensive and thorough knowledge of some of the studies which he has been pursuing, among which, are the English language, Writing, History, Algebra, Drawing, Music and Geometry, with their applications, and with such of the following studies as the School Committee may hereafter determine, viz: —

Mathematics, — Natural Philosophy, Natural History, — Chemistry, — Astronomy, — Surveying, — Drafting, — Navigation, — Mental and Moral Science, — Natural Theology, — Physiology, — Political Economy, — the Constitution of the United States, and the Latin, Greek and French languages. The studies to be modified according to the sex and ad-

vancement, and, in some degree, the future destination of the pupils. To every young man, should be given a thorough English education, with high moral principles, preparing him for the pursuit of Agriculture, Trade, Manufactures, Commerce, or the Mechanic Arts, and for College, if it may be desirable or advisable:—and to every young woman, the cultivation of an elevated and well disciplined mind, high moral aims, practical views of the duties and obligations of life, and a knowledge of those resources of purity of thought, manners and conversation, which stamp with beauty every station in life, and make true virtue, not only valuable to its possessor, but an object of loveliness wherever it is found.

Scholars may be formed by books alone; but yet, it is desirable to give them some practical knowledge also, and to this end, a suitable supply of apparatus for illustrating the study in Mathematics, Natural Philosophy, Chemistry, Astronomy, &c., should be furnished to every high school. A small appropriation annually, for the above object, would, in a few years, secure to our school this desirable end, and would not be felt in the aggregate expense of supporting the school.

RE-ORGANIZATION OF THE GRAMMAR SCHOOLS.

The establishing of the High School, together with the change made in the location of the Grammar School House in Ward 2, and the rebuilding of that in Ward 1, renders it necessary that an alteration be made in the limits of the School districts.

In view of this fact, the Committee have devoted much time and thought to the subject of re-organizing the Grammar Schools. They are aware of the

importance of this measure, and while they have availed themselves of the opinions of many whose practical knowledge of school organization is worthy of much consideration, they have not been unmindful of the opinions and wishes of the large class of our own citizens, who feel deeply interested in all matters connected with the educational interests of their children, and the prosperity and usefulness of our public schools. No subject of equal magnitude has been presented to the consideration of this Board, and there is none upon which they have bestowed so much careful investigation.

Their conclusions have been deliberately formed, and with a full conviction that if parents generally will second the measures decided upon by the Committee, these schools will be placed in a higher sphere of usefulness to the children, of both sexes, than they have heretofore sustained.

We have in Charlestown, nearly all the varieties of school organization; — the Primary Schools, for children of both sexes, — a Grammar School, with children of both sexes in the same room and under the same teacher, — a school for both sexes, (double headed) each sex occupying separate rooms, and alternating from one room to the other each half day; — one school for boys only, and one for girls only, (both double headed) and alternating from one room to the other, in the same building each half day. That there has been an opportunity for witnessing the operation, and contrasting the results of these several systems of organization, no one will deny; — their different merits have been fully discussed in the Committee, — their claims upon the confidence and support of our citizens have been considered — the intellectual and moral influence

exerted by them upon the young has received that careful deliberation which the importance of the subject appeared to demand; and in view of all the facts, as presented to your Committee, they have been irresistibly led to the conclusion, that our schools should be organized as distinct and separate schools, each embracing the children of both sexes, and under the charge of one Principal teacher, one sub-master, and two female assistants.

The separate school system for each of the sexes appears to be entirely at war with the whole social organization of society. Where is the separation of the sexes tolerated, except in some of the Public or Private schools?

We do not find it in the organization of Sunday schools or Primary schools. In all social gatherings of the young, whether in the domestic circle, in parties of pleasure, or in rural and other excursions, it is desired and expected that both sexes will be brought together to participate in, and add to the enjoyments of the occasion. The same practice is almost invariably pursued by young ladies and gentlemen, and by adults, in all their social gatherings; under all circumstances, and in all conditions of civilized life, female influence is recognized, and its power to refine and soften the feelings of man and promote his welfare and happiness, is acknowledged.

Shall, then, our schools be the only places where this influence is to be excluded, and school days, the happiest in human existence, be marked as the only period in life, at which the bringing together of the sexes, can have no agency in purifying and elevating the character and condition of the social compact? Besides, by the proposed arrangement of our schools, the children of one family will be brought together

in the same room, and under the influence and instruction of one set of teachers, thereby avoiding the embarrassments, perplexities and adverse influences to which both scholars and teachers are often subjected in double-headed schools.

Our schools are occasionally subjected to a change of teachers, and when this occurs, it requires much time for the new teacher to become familiar with his pupils, their temperament, habits, dispositions, and the best mode of governing them. This labor is at best, a very arduous one, and is made doubly so, under the double-headed system of organization, where the teacher is brought in contact with twice the number of children; yet he has but half the time to bestow upon this work that would be allowed him under the system of separate or single school organization, and as the pupils now alternate each half day, the influence exerted upon them one half of the day, in one room, may be in part or entirely counteracted the next half day in the other room; therefore, the labor is again to be gone over, and success in carrying out his purposes and plans for a well regulated school, must be much protracted, and with his best directed efforts, never perhaps fully realized.

The Bunker Hill School House, and the new School Houses on Bunker Hill street and on Harvard street, are constructed with separate entrances, clothes rooms and yards, for the accommodation of both sexes, and are provided with suitable recitation rooms.

These conveniences are yet to be furnished for the Warren School, and when they are provided for this School, there will be a uniformity in the construction and general arrangement of all our Grammar School Houses.

The importance of furnishing recitation rooms for the Warren School, has been urged by former Boards, and your Committee have now instructed a Sub-Committee from their number, to ascertain the cost of supplying this want for the above school, and for providing an additional stairway in the present porch of the building, to admit of separate entrances for both sexes to the school room in the second story.

They have farther instructed this Sub-Committee to apply to the City Council for an appropriation to defray the expense thereof.

In view of the positions herein taken, and with a desire to secure greater perfection and uniformity in our school system, the School Committee have decided, that when the Winthrop and Harvard School Houses shall be completed, they shall be occupied by four distinct schools, each school to be composed of children of both sexes; and when recitation rooms and an additional stairway are provided at the Warren School House, it shall be occupied by two distinct schools, each to be composed of children of both sexes; the Bunker Hill School has long been organized and successfully conducted upon this plan.

The number of scholars in all our schools, is quite too large for the force employed in teaching them. Teachers cannot do full justice to their pupils, especially in the Grammar Schools, where the variety of studies is more numerous and difficult. While these schools contain so large a number of scholars, it is absolutely essential to their welfare and success, that additional assistance be furnished to all the Grammar Schools, by the appointment of a sub-master to each of them.

There being two recitation rooms in each story of all the Grammar Schools except the Warren, the

assistant teachers will be able to attend to all the recitations of their classes in these, while the principal and sub-master can, at the same time, be conducting their recitations in the main room; and by the sub-master at such times, having the general care and oversight of the room, the principal could be relieved from this duty while engaged with the upper classes in giving illustrations or explanations, upon the studies which these classes have been pursuing. The system of monitors, also, which now, at such times, is indispensable, (a system attended with many evils wherever practiced,) could be entirely avoided; a point which it will be difficult to effect with the present arrangement of our Schools, and the large number which, under the present construction of our School Houses, must necessarily be enrolled upon their lists.

The salary of a competent, faithful, and efficient sub-Master, will not exceed seven hundred dollars per annum, a sum of money which, in promoting the welfare of our Schools, would be profitably expended.

This arrangement will also give the Principal Teacher an opportunity of knowing the character and proficiency of all the Scholars of his School, and of suggesting to his Assistants a remedy for any defects which, upon an examination of their classes, he may find to exist; thus adding to the usefulness and prosperity of our Grammar Schools. Our Schools will, therefore, in carrying out the plan now fixed upon for their organization, contain one Principal Teacher, one sub-Master, and two female Assistant Teachers, to each School.

These Schools, together with the High School, when organized, will meet the wants of the City for such a class of Schools for several years.

It will be seen by reference to the abstracts of the

Massachusetts School Returns, for several years past, that Charlestown stands high in the graduated scale, which represents the amount of appropriations made by the Towns in this Commonwealth for the support of Public Schools. Although the sum to each child between the ages of four and sixteen years, for the School years ending in April, 1847, and February, 1848—may be found to fall a little below the amount for the several years immediately preceding these; yet, this is no evidence of a want of interest among our citizens for the cause of popular education. They are ever anxious that the Schools of Charlestown shall afford to the young equal opportunities, to those enjoyed by the children of any other Town or City in the Commonwealth, and are always ready and willing to be liberally taxed for this object. We doubt not that every resident in this City feels a desire, that the prosperity of its Free Schools shall keep pace with the accumulating wealth of its citizens, its rapidly increasing business prospects, and the growth of its population. They well know how much the peaceable enjoyment of the comforts which prosperity affords, depends upon the moral and social obligations which bind a community together, and the mighty influence which knowledge has in promoting the general welfare of society, and the brightest hopes of mankind. Therefore, they look with pride to their Public Schools, and strive to make them instrumental in disseminating knowledge through every rank and condition of life; thereby imparting to all classes a better understanding of the sources of true interest and happiness;—leading all to a more just appreciation and a more faithful discharge of every civil, social, and domestic duty.

SCHOOL COMMITTEE.—TRUSTEES OF CHARLESTOWN FREE SCHOOLS, TRUST FUND, &c.

In the 11th section of the Charter of the city of Charlestown, after prescribing the manner of electing, and fixing the number of the School Committee, it says: "The persons thus chosen shall constitute the School Committee, and have the care and superintendence of the Public Schools."

The Statutes of the Commonwealth provide, that every town shall hold an annual meeting in the month of March or April, and that the inhabitants of every Town or City, shall, at their annual meeting, choose by written ballot, a School Committee, who shall have the general charge and superintendence of all the public schools in such town or city.

The Statutes provide, that the School Committee shall determine the number and qualifications of the Scholars to be admitted into the Schools kept for the use of the whole Town, and said School Committee *shall* direct what books shall be used in the several Schools, and *may* direct what books shall be used in the respective classes;—and the scholars shall be supplied by their parents, masters or guardians, with the books prescribed for their classes. It says further, that in case any scholar shall not be furnished by his parent, master or guardian, with the requisite books, he shall be supplied by the School Committee at the expense of the Town, and the School Committee shall give to the Assessors of the Town the names of the scholars so supplied with books, and they shall tax the parent, master, or guardian of such scholars for the same, and the amount shall be collected in the same manner as the town taxes.

The 11th Section of the City Charter, further provides, that the persons chosen as the School Committee, shall have "all the powers and privileges and

be subject to all the liabilities set forth in an act passed by the Legislature of Massachusetts, in the year of our Lord one thousand eight hundred and ninety-three, entitled ‘An act to incorporate certain persons by the name of the Trustees of Charlestown Free Schools,’ and all acts in addition thereto.” By this act, the Trustees are made the “Visitors, Trustees and Governors of the Schools,” and “have power to make and ordain such laws, rules and orders for the good government of said Schools, as to them the Trustees, Governors and Visitors and their successors, shall from time to time seem most fit and requisite; all which shall be observed by the officers and scholars of said Schools, upon the penalties therein contained.”

“Said rules, laws and orders not to be inconsistent with the laws of the Commonwealth.”

It will be seen by the above, that the act incorporating the “Trustees, &c.,” — does not give to them the powers which are generally given to the Trustees of Academies and other Schools not supported by public authority and at public expense; but such as by the general laws of the Commonwealth, are given to the School Committees of each town, over the Schools of their respective towns.

By the preamble of the act of March 27th, 1793, creating the Corporation of the Trustees of the Charlestown Free Schools, the object appears to have been, a more convenient administration of certain real and personal property that had been bequeathed to the town for the use of the Public Schools, “and prevent it from being indiscriminately mixed with other property or funds of the town, and so lost to the specific use for which it was given.” Traditionary account says also, that there *was* an expectation, that other funds would be given, if there

should be an assurance that they would be kept sacred for the above object.

The object of the Charter, then, appears to have been, to provide Trustees for these funds, which were trust property; and it "was thought most appropriate at that time, to make the persons whom the town should yearly elect to the care of its Schools, the Trustees of such funds;" they and their successors, were, therefore, designated by the corporate name of "The Trustees of Charlestown Free Schools," and clothed with all the usual powers and liabilities of similar corporations, for all purposes connected with the care and administration of the aforesaid trust funds;—but in all other respects, their powers were only such, as under the general laws of the Commonwealth, are given to School Committees.

It was doubtless "intended by this Charter, to keep the gifts of public spirited citizens, made for uses, which, compared with the ordinary expenditures of the Town for streets, drains, and the like, may well be called sacred, from falling into the general Treasury, to be drawn out and expended for ordinary purposes," when a momentary or imaginary want, urged at a Town Meeting, should prove stronger than a strict regard for the intention of the donors.

In 1842, the Trustees' funds consisted of 35 shares of the Union Bank Stock, a town note for \$1,200, for money loaned the town, and a town note for \$600. All these funds were productive, though the income from them was united with the appropriations of the town, and from the whole sum, all the expenses of the schools were paid; the practice at that time being, for the treasurer of the trustees to draw money from the town treasury, and pay all school bills. The trustees, in 1842, sold the Union Bank stock, collected the town note of \$1,200, and the interest

due on the same, also one year's interest on the town note of \$600. These sums, together with the amount of Dea. Thomas Miller's legacy, with the interest on the same,—the whole amounting to \$4,913.67,—were invested in the Bow Street school house and land; for which, no rent or interest has been received since this large portion of the trust property was so expended,—the trustees having no income from the property, except the interest on the town note for \$600, which is regularly received.

Thus, as to the bulk of the trust funds, the very thing which was sought by the act of 1793 to be guarded against, has come upon us.

We see no reason why the city should not give to the School Committee a note, on interest, for the amount invested in the Bow Street school house estate, and receive from the committee a conveyance of this property; thus restoring to the trustees the amount of the trust funds, which would give to them an annual income of about \$300, which sum "could be usefully expended by the School Committee," as the trustees of these funds, for the legitimate purposes for which it is supposed the funds were originally bestowed.

The fact that only the income of these funds was to be expended for the benefit of the schools, shows that they were not intended to relieve the citizens from taxation for the support of schools. "They were given for the improvement, and not the support of schools, not for the purpose of building school houses, or purchasing fuel, or paying salaries, but as a fund in the hands of the School Committee, to be expended in their discretion, in the purchase of books for libraries, for maps, apparatus," &c.; or for "some convenience or ornament to make the school room more attractive" or useful to the children; for

which purposes, many are not willing to appropriate money, and yet would delight to see, and to feel that their children could enjoy as a gift. What feelings of "grateful remembrance towards some venerable father of the town, or friend of education, may be awakened in the young, by the daily enjoyment of some such luxury. No man will be thanked for paying the taxes of posterity, but let him leave a fund, the income of which shall be expended in furnishing some convenience, accomplishment, or improvement, above the ordinary means afforded by the town, and successive generations will rise up and call him blessed."

SCHOOL BOOKS, &c.

The 19th Section of the 23d Chapter of the Revised Statutes, provides, "That the School Committees of each town *may* provide, at the expense of the town, or otherwise, a sufficient supply of such class-books for all the schools aforesaid, and shall give notice of the place, where such books may be obtained; and the books shall be supplied to the scholars at such prices as merely to reimburse the expense of the same."

The subject of supplying the children of our public schools with books and stationery, after the plan suggested by the above statute, has been before the committee for some time, and they are endeavoring to make an arrangement, by which school books shall be furnished to the pupils, at "such prices as merely to reimburse the expense of the same." If the committee can fix upon some plan, by which books of an uniform quality shall be provided at some central location in this city, where all can readily obtain them, they are of opinion that the

cost of the same may be made such as to become an inducement to all, to supply themselves with school-books and stationery in this manner, rather than in the way in which they have ordinarily been provided for the children of our schools. Due notice will be given when these arrangements for the supply of books shall have been completed, and whether the same are to be furnished at the expense of the city, or be paid for by individuals on their receiving them.

TEACHERS' SALARIES, &c.

The School Committee have had under consideration the salaries paid to our Teachers, and after fully deliberating upon this subject, they have decided, that in justice to them and the interests of our Schools, we should be warranted in making an addition to the amount which has heretofore been paid to them ; — therefore, they have fixed the salaries of the Masters in the Grammar Schools at \$1,000 per year, each, and all the Primary School Teachers and Assistants in the Grammar Schools at \$250 each, per year ; — this arrangement to take effect on the 16th day of the present month.

Charlestown is nearly encircled by cities, in some of which, higher salaries are paid to both male and female Teachers than we pay, and while this City is no less prosperous than her sister cities, and has as deeply at heart the cause of public education, she must, if from no higher motive than self-defence, fix the rate of compensation for her School Teachers at something near the rate paid in other cities and large towns in her immediate vicinity. The number of Teachers who have been taken from our Schools during the past year, has fully proved to your Board the fact, that soon after Teachers have established a

reputation in our Schools, and have become efficient in the positions they have been called to fill, they are taken from them by offers of a higher salary than they receive with us, — a powerful inducement to every one, whose merits will commend them to the notice of those in pursuit of competent, experienced, and successful Teachers.

The establishing of several new Primary Schools, will be indispensable during the coming year. Arrangements should be immediately made for the organizing of one or more, in the eastern section of the city, where some of this class of schools are so full that the scholars, at times, cannot be seated. There is also a want felt in the western part of the city for a new Primary School. The citizens in that section have already petitioned the School Committee upon this subject, and they have submitted the matter to the City Council, asking of them a suitable building for the purposes of such a school. It is understood that a lot of land has been secured for this object.

The prosperity of our Free Schools, is of vital importance to the public good, and these noble institutions, which have come down to us as a heritage from the wisdom and patriotism of worthy and honored ancestors, should be cherished, improved and perpetuated, for the general welfare of society, and for the advancement of mankind in all that is elevating and noble in his nature.

HENRY K. FROTHINGHAM, *Chairman.*

In School Committee, Feb. 23, 1848.

Voted, That the foregoing Report be accepted by this Board.

Voted, That twenty-five hundred copies be printed and distributed to the citizens.

GEO. FARRAR, *Secretary.*

LIST OF PERSONS TAXED

FOR

CITY AND COUNTY,

FOR 1847,

IN THE

CITY OF CHARLESTOWN.

TO WHICH IS ADDED THE

TREASURER'S STATEMENT

OF

RECEIPTS, EXPENDITURES, &c.

For one year, ending February 29, 1848.

PUBLISHED BY ORDER OF THE CITY.

CHARLESTOWN :

PRINTED AT THE FREEMAN OFFICE.

.....
1848.

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LIST OF PERSONS TAXED.

The names of those Persons whose Taxes remain unsettled, are denoted by a *

WARD No. 1.

Abbott, John	1 50	Buel, Loveman	1 50
Armstrong, Oliver	1 50	Blaisdell, William	5 30
Applin, Wesson	15 94	Baker, Abiah	1 50
Ayer, Oliver	3 78	Bridges, Francis	1 50
Artherton, Samuel	39 50	Breed, John	1 50
Adams, Edwin F.	104 10	Brewer, John	2 26
Adams, George S.	151 22	Brown, Amos	22 02
Alberty, Raphael B.	1 50	Brewster, Ezra S.	3 78
Arnold, William	54 76	Baldwin, Edson	1 50
Adams, James	149 70	Bunker, Thomas	1 50
Adams, Abraham D.	1 50	Bowman, Zadock	41 02
Ayer, Samuel	15 94	Bowman, Dexter	96 50
Adams, Chester	170 98	Barker, George	77 50
Adams, Edward	117 02	Bragdon, Roderick	1 50
Ames, Cyrus	1 50	Bakewell, Henry	5 30
Adams, Daniel S.	10 62	Bradford, Russell	1 50
Arnold, James	12 90	Bagley, T.	1 50
Arnold, George	6 06	Braun, Eugene E.	5 30
Arnold, William, heirs of,	34 20	Barker, Loring	15 20
Armitage, John	1 50	Burdett, William	1 50
Armitage, Joseph	1 50	Barker, Ebenezer	49 38
Andrews, Abraham	77 50	Bemis, Horace	3 02
Alexander, Henry S.	5 30	Bellman, Francis C.	1 50
Ambor, Artemus	1 50	Bell, John C.	6 06
Abbott, Samuel	201 38	Bailey, Loami	3 78
Abbott, Samuel & Co.	27 36	Brown, Benjamin, Jr.	64 58
Applin, Benjamin	13 66	Brown, Caleb S.	3 02
Austin, Nathaniel	1 50	Brown, Jonathan, Jr.	34 94
Applin, Sumner	15 94	Blaisdell, Francis	1 50
Arnold, Catharine	7 60	Bemis, Jonathan W.	38 74
Arnold, Isaiah F.	28 10	Bailey, Joshua S.	39 12
Alden, James	7 58	Brown, George A.	1 50
		Bradley, Edwin	6 82
Boyle, Francis	1 50	Bryant, John	1 50
Bogardus, A. R.	1 50	Bryant, John, Jr.	4 54
Burnham, Harrison	1 50	Bryant, Thomas	1 50
Brown, Franklin	1 50	Brown, Isaac E.	14 42
Brown, Ephraim	1 50	Balfour, Walter	66 10
Beard, William	1 50	Bulkley, Samuel	1 50
Blanchard, Benjamin G.	30 38	*Boyd, William	5 30
Brooks, Charles H.	3 78	Brown, John H.	50 14
Bailey, Barker	12 90	Brown, George W.	1 50
Bradford, Duncan	9 10	Beckford, William M.	1 50

Brackett, Joseph	3 78	Brown, David	17 46
Brown, James	3 02	*Beard, Augustus	1 50
Bowman, D. & Z.	171 00	Blanchard, Cyrus	12 14
Bradley & Richardson, ..	31 16	Bacon, William H.	32 42
Bailey, Cyrus B.	1 50	Bailey, George S.	1 50
*Batchelder, John G. ...	1 50	Bryant, Timothy	69 14
Brownell Benjamin	1 50	Babcock, Moses	9 10
Bowen, John R.	3 02	*Bowers, Edward C.	1 50
*Burns, Edmund A.	1 50	Bogart, Cornelius	1 50
*Bartlett, Stephen	1 50	Brown, James, 2d	3 02
Ballard, Alpheus	1 50	Brown, Henry	1 50
Brown, Jonathan L.	1 50	Burcham, Charles	1 50
Byrnes, William M.	49 38	Barrett, Jonas	30 38
Bellows, Albert J.	42 54	Bradt, Isaac M.	1 50
Boyle, Patrick	1 50	*Blood, Nathan	1 50
Burkholder, Daniel	1 50	Brown, George, 2d	1 50
Batchelder, Peter	3 02	Bradshaw, Eleazer E. ...	136 78
*Beckler, Charles	3 02	Balfour, David M.	3 02
Brown, Sumner	3 02	Bailey, John B.	1 50
*Brannan, Timothy	1 50	Babcock, Albert H.	1 50
*Bond, Asa	1 50	Bridge, Jonathan, heirs of,	24 32
Bridgeman, Stephen V. R.	1 50	Barnes, Reuben K. heirs of,	7 60
*Bisbee,	1 50	Bartlett, Elizabeth, heirs of,	19 76
Bragdon, Peter	1 50	Brown, David & Son ...	3 80
Bean, Joseph P.	1 50	Brown, Benj. Jr. guardian	3 80
Bradbury, Thomas	1 50		
Baker, Thomas	3 02	Crowley, Jeremiah	1 50
Burrill, Joseph,	14 42	Conroy, John	1 50
Bradbury, Oakes J.	3 78	Carr, Uriah W.	12 90
Brintnell, Samuel	2 26	Cole, Augustus H.	9 86
Brintnell, Samuel R.	3 02	Carnes, Nathan W.	1 50
*Banks, John	1 50	*Cummings, Amos M. ..	1 50
Brown, Abraham	1 50	Crafts, Elias	42 54
Butterfield, William	1 50	Cummings, David	1 50
*Brannan, Patrick	1 50	Clark, Enoch J.	1 50
Brandenburg, Oliver W. .	3 02	Cameron, Alexander J. .	8 00
Butts, Noah	9 10	Carte, William	1 50
Brintnall, Thomas	3 02	Cobb, Moses G.	9 10
Burbank, Elisha	1 50	Carleton, William	308 54
Barker, William	1 50	Chalk, William	3 02
Bartlett, Jonathan	1 50	Cox, Charles	1 50
Bowers, Henry	1 50	Currier, Charles	1 50
Barnes, Jonas L.	1 50	Call, Jonathan	50 90
Barril, Frederick	1 50	Crane, Silas	1 50
Barrett, Samuel W.	1 50	Conner, John	1 50
Brower, Henry	3 02	*Chase, Ede K.	1 50
Bailey, Ephraim	1 50	Collins, Hiram	3 02
Buel, Jeremiah	1 50	Cummings, William	1 50
*Bowman, Richard	1 50	Cotting, William W. ...	3 02
Bailey, Kendall	284 22	Chamberlin, George C. .	11 38
Bambrich, James	1 50	Curtiss, Jared	9 10
Beal, Elijah	3 78	Corigell, James	10 64
Bailey, Kendall, 2d	12 14	Cody, John	1 50
Blanchard, Isaac	31 14	Collins, Richard	1 50
Bradbury, Josiah C.	3 02	Carleton, Catharine	55 48

Carleton, Alfred	77 50	Caswell, James M.	1 50
Crosby, Franklin	1 50	Clapp, George H.	3 02
Chapman, Lothrop	3 02	Crowningshield, Jacob ..	6 06
Cory, Isaac	3 78	Caldwell, Joseph	3 02
Cutter, Samuel	18 98	Caldwell, Asa	1 50
Childs, William C.	9 10	Colburn, Gilbert	1 50
Collins, Herrod	3 02	Crooker, Nath'l, heirs of, .	11 40
Cook, Lydia T.	7 60	Choate, Benjamin E. ..	9 10
Croswell, Joseph B.	3 78	Cilley, Jonathan	1 50
Currier, John P.	6 82	Caverly, John H.	1 50
Cristy, William C.	47 10	*Cutter, William	1 50
Cristy, William C. & M..	8 36	Carr, Charles F.	1 50
Cristy, Moses	4 54	Caldwell, George A.	3 78
Cristy, Henry F.	1 50	Curtiss, Robert	1 50
Cristy, William C. Jr. ..	13 66	*Cunningham, John T. ..	1 50
Caldwell, Timothy B.	17 46	Chandler, Samuel	13 66
Chickering, Joseph	1 50	Conroy, John, 2d,	1 50
Cassell, William C.	7 58	Coy, Horace C.	1 50
Clark, Joshua S.	3 78	Calder, Robert, Jr.	92 70
*Cummings,	1 50	Chandler, William T. ..	1 50
Cutter, J. Carter	6 82	Cloutman, John	4 54
Carter, Charles S.	4 54	Cades, William H.	3 78
Campbell, Eliza	13 68	Collins, Joshua C.	3 78
Caverly, Moses	1 50	Carter, Joseph	77 50
*Crandall, Hezekiah	1 50	Clark, Aaron	1 50
Crafts & Taylor	6 08	Caldwell, John, Jr.	31 90
Child, George H.	16 70	Caldwell, John B.	137 54
Chase, Artemas E.	1 50	Church, Forster	1 50
Curtiss, Orin	3 02	*Corson, Frederick F. ..	1 50
Coffran, Susannah	47 12	*Conroy, Lawrence	1 50
Coffran, John, heirs of, ..	32 68	Chaffee, E. Bound	1 50
Cook, Trueworthy	1 50	Clapp, William G.	1 50
*Carroll, John	1 50	*Crooker, Thomas M.	1 50
*Coburn, S. A.	1 50	*Chase, Elias	1 50
*Connely, Patrick	1 50	*Chandler, A.	1 50
Caverly, Everett F.	3 78	Cleary, William W.	1 50
Creighton, John	1 50	Child, Caleb	1 50
Cutting, William H.	6 06	Clark, James	5 30
*Chellis, Seth	1 50		
Cutter, George W.	1 50	Dix, Levi W.	1 50
Cutter, Marshall N.	25 82	Denvir, William	3 78
*Calhoun, Thomas	1 50	Denegan, Jeremiah	1 50
Carter, Augustus H.	1 50	*Dimon, John	1 50
Clark, James, 2d	1 50	Donevan, John	1 50
Campbell, James	1 50	Dickenson, Lucius, Jr. ..	1 50
Cutter, Oliver C.	9 10	Dalrymple, Willard,	36 46
Crowningshield, Benjamin	20 50	Dwinnell, Ira C.	1 50
Clark, John C.	1 50	Devens, Samuel	98 02
Cheeny, Albion	1 50	Deleno, Jephtha	1 50
Childs, Francis	28 10	Dunkan, John	1 50
Clark, Asahel G.	1 50	Drake, Ames	1 50
Caswell, William	157 30	Doane, Heman S.	72 18
Caswell, Jacob	109 42	Dean, Christopher C.	13 66
Caswell, Octavius B.	1 50	Delin, Nicholas	1 50
Caswell, Francis J.	6 82	Downer, Barney T.	22 02

Devens, David	392 14	Eddy, George R.	40 26
Delano, Nathaniel	10 62	Edmands, Benjamin	86 62
Dodge, David	24 30	Edmands, William S. ..	4 54
Deblois, James	47 38	Edmands, Waldo B.	1 50
Drew, Harriet	26 60	Edmands, Martha	28 88
Draper, Samuel	20 50	Edmands, George W. ..	1 50
Draper, Edward L.	3 78	Everett, Lucian C.	1 50
*Davenport, Charles D. .	3 78	Edmands, Barnabas	350 32
Deveraux, John N.	3 02	*Edmands, Joseph W. ..	4 54
Dockum, Ephraim N. ...	1 50	Edmands, Benjamin B. W.	1 50
Durkin, Mark	1 50	Edmands, Barnabas & Sons	25 84
Dodge, Seward	1 50	Eldridge, Benjamin W. ..	3 02
Duncan, Stephen D.	3 02	Edmands, Augustus B. ..	1 50
Dodge, Benjamin	3 78	Eaton, Albert	7 58
*Danforth, Henry W. ...	3 78	*Edmands, Thomas J. ..	1 50
Davis, James	3 78	Edmands, John D.	22 02
*Day,	1 50	Edmands, George D.	1 50
Devlin, Peter	1 50	Emerson, Nathan	3 02
Dockham, Josiah B.	1 50	Elliott, George C.	1 50
Deviney, William	1 50	Edes, Robert B. Jr. & Co.	19 00
Downer, Elisha	3 78	Evans, Benjamin	3 78
Durfee, William	1 50	Edmands, William M. ..	37 22
*Driscoll, Nicholas	1 50	Emerson, William	1 50
Doyle, Perley H.	1 50	Ellis, John	1 50
*Davis, Edward	1 50	Emerson, Charles	60 02
Davis, John	1 50	Emerson, Elias	7 58
Dow, James	1 50	Ellis, Joseph	3 78
Dennis, Jacob	1 50	Ellis, George E.	20 50
Dennis, William	1 50	Eger, William	7 58
Davenport, Edwin	5 30	English, Patrick	1 50
Daggett, Samuel	4 01	Edmands, Barnabas, Trust.	38 00
Daggett, Cooledge C. ..	1 50		
Davis, Henry	6 06	Flanagan, John	1 50
Dickenson, Joseph	3 02	*Fletcher, Samuel	1 50
Driscoll, John	1 50	French, Moses S.	3 78
Dow, Moses A.	5 30	Feathers, Francis	1 50
Davis, Gillman,	3 78	Finney, William	17 46
Dill, Washington	1 50	Fayes, Martin P.	10 62
Downing, Abraham E. ..	1 50	*Francis, Samuel	1 50
Downing, Orin E.	3 78	Frost, Albert A.	5 30
Davidson, Hamilton	472 70	Fuller, Stephen	4 54
Davidson, Charles H.	11 38	Fosdick, James	62 30
Dearborn, David	1 50	Fletcher, Jonathan V. ..	47 10
*Durgan, James W.	1 50	Farrar, George	25 06
Dana, James	395 18	*Flint, Mason	3 02
Devens, David, Pres.	136 80	Flint, Simon	66 86
Davis, Webster D.	1 50	Felton, Samuel M.	117 78
Davidson, Hamilton, and others,	136 80	Frothingham, Amos T. ..	44 82
		Frothingham, Edward M.	5 30
Ennis, Simon	1 50	Fosdick, John	55 46
Enwright, Daniel	1 50	Ford, Ebenezer	48 62
Emmons, Charles P.	35 70	Felton, Thomas	1 50
Elliss & McKean,	12 92	Forster, Henry	434 70
Eveleth, Charles	3 02	Flagg, John P.	123 86
		Farnsworth, John C.	6 82

Faunce, Elisha B.	6 82	Grubb, John, heirs of, ...	7 60
Fessenden, Isaac	1 50	Gregg, Chauncy	1 50
Ford, Hannah	7 60	Gage, George W.	1 50
Forbes, William	9 10	Gaffney, Peter	1 50
Fox, David B.	1 50	Gates, Noah	3 02
Fox, Edward S.	1 50	Goodridge, Lorenzo	1 50
*Foster,	1 50	Gage, Hittenger & Co. .	378 48
Fuller, Charles W.	1 50	*Galagher, Laurence	1 50
Fellows, Milo	1 50	Golding, Dennis	1 50
Fernald, Joseph	1 50	Green, Thomas H.	1 50
Fitchum, Edward A.	37 22	Gorham, Stephen	9 10
Field, Jacob	1 50	Goodridge, George W. ..	1 50
Fosdick, Daniel	1 50	*Green, Rufus	1 50
Frost, Charles T.	9 10	Gage, Jane	7 60
Fickett, Samuel	9 86	Goodnow, Alexander	1 50
Fall, Tristram	1 50	Gates, James L.	7 58
Fowler, Thomas	18 98	Goodnow, Levi	51 66
Forster, Jacob	463 58	Goodridge, George	30 38
Fairbanks, Henry P.	73 70	Gage, Elizabeth	14 44
Frothingham, John W. ..	9 10	Gove, Warren	1 50
Fenno, Stephen	1 50	Gardner, Daniel B.	1 50
Forster, Lawrence & Co. .	114 76	Gage, Addison	9 10
Fosdick, Carter & Co. ..	45 60	*Gage, Asa	1 50
Fletcher & Tay	44 08	Goodwin, Thomas R. 2d	3 78
Fisk, Letetia	9 12	Gove, Ebenezer T.	1 50
Fisk, Emeline	38 00	*Gilbert, Samuel W.	1 50
		*Gray, Augustine	1 50
*Green, William	1 50	Greenleaf, Patrick H. ..	9 10
Gillman, Benjamin	1 50	Glidden, John W.	21 26
*Gleason,	1 50	Gline, Bradford E.	1 50
Goodrich, Ira	45 58	Gould, Joseph, heirs of, .	9 12
Grover, Alexander H. ..	8 34		
*Gilbert,	1 50	Higgins, Thomas	3 02
Gale, Charles W.	1 50	Hardy, Benjamin	1 50
Ginn, James	1 50	Hatsfield, Joseph	1 50
Goodridge, David	1 50	Hays, John	1 50
Glines, Nahum M.	3 02	Huff, Benjamin	1 50
Griffin, Warren	3 02	*Hobart, George	1 50
Gould, John B.	22 78	Harris, John	83 58
Gregory, John	74 46	Holden, Thomas F.	56 22
Gibson, Griffin	1 50	Hinkley, Ezra	1 50
Gary, John	43 30	Hinkley, John	1 50
Gerry, William	7 58	Horn, Van Voorhis	1 50
Gutterson, William H. ..	1 50	Haywood, George	1 50
Grant, Abraham W.	15 18	Houghton, Ezra	1 50
Grover, Calvin	1 50	Houghton, Charles	3 02
Goodwin George J.	22 02	Houghton, George	1 50
Gould, James	455 98	Holden, Nathaniel	3 02
Green, George	1 50	Houghton, Jonas	1 50
*Goff, James	1 50	Hill, Mark P.	3 02
Goff, Reuben	1 50	Hoyt, Sylvester S.	1 50
Gardner, Franklin	3 78	Hooper, Edward	1 50
Ginn, John C.	1 50	Horton, Reuben	1 50
Gardner, Aaron H.	1 50	Horton, Reuben, Jr.	1 50
Goodnow, Joseph	7 58	*Hart, Joseph	3 78

Hobart, Elbridge G.	1 50	Huddleston, William	1 50
Hall, Isaac	5 30	Heath, William	1 50
Hunt, Reuben	355 66	Hittinger, Jacob	170 03
Hunt, Reuben, Jr.	3 02	Hancock, Josiah B.	1 50
Houghton & Hill	7 60	Hurley, David	1 50
Hall, Gorham	1 50	Hadley, Isaac	3 02
Hale, Pollus	1 50	*Hayes, James	1 50
Hubbel, Peter	139 06	Hurley, Timothy	1 50
Hastings, Walter	39 50	Howe, Jonathan	18 22
Harris, John, 2d	6 06	Howe, Walter	9 10
Hall, Jacob	1 50	Heath, Nathaniel	25 82
Hovey, Solomon	34 94	Hood, Harvey B.	1 50
Hutchins, Ezra C.	64 58	Hobbs, Isaac	9 10
Hutchins, Henry C.	9 10	Hill, Samuel P.	24 30
Hill, William	1 50	Hill, Henry	7 58
Hurd, J. Stearns	90 42	Hill, H. & S. P.	48 64
Hurd, Mary F.	157 32	Herriman, Joseph	1 50
Hurd, William	677 14	*Hughes, Owen	1 50
Haynes, Benjamin	16 70	Hall, Charles	1 50
Hoyt, Otis	39 50	Haskell, George W.	1 50
Hyde, George	43 30	Haste, Henry	3 78
Hadley, Isaac V.	3 78	Horton, Thomas B.	1 50
Hovey, Henry	1 50	Hobbs, James	14 42
Higgins, John, Jr.	1 50	*Holman, John	1 50
Hadley, Aaron	16 70	Hunnewell, Thomas	12 90
Hadley, Aaron, Jr.	11 38	*Higgins, Alfred	1 50
Hadley, Albert G.	3 78	Hurd, Frederick L.	1 50
Hutchins, Horace G.	44 82	Hawes, William	17 92
Hobart, Leavett	3 78	Holbrook, Joseph	1 50
Hazletine, Charles	14 42	Hodgkins, William	4 54
Harrington, Daniel	1 50	Harding, John, Jr.	3 02
Ham, Frederick A.	3 02	Harding, Samuel L.	1 50
Hale, Joseph L.	7 58	Harding, Thomas M.	1 50
Hays, Jacob	3 78	Harding, John	27 42
Harris, Josiah, heirs of, .	12 16	Harding, Wilber F.	1 50
Harris, Josiah A.	1 50	Harding, Noah	11 38
Harris, Thomas B.	1 50	Harding, Henry S.	1 50
Hunt, Enoch	82 82	*Hatch, Cyrus P.	1 50
Hunt, William	12 90	Hart, Joseph S.	5 30
Hurd, John	365 54	Holbrook, William A. ..	1 50
Hunt, James	1 50	Hall, Frederick W.	1 50
*Hancock, Thomas	1 50	Haws, Elnathan	1 50
*Heigenton, Thomas	1 50	Hunnewell, John	4 54
Howe, David B.	41 02	Hatch, James B.	11 40
Hawkes, Benjamin	1 50	Horsington, Henry	1 50
Hunnewell, Joseph	149 70	Hastings, James	1 50
Hagar, Solomon	1 50	Hill, Thomas	1 50
Heald, Benjamin	1 50	Hooper, Samuel T.	6 06
Hittinger & Cook	54 72	Hall, Alfred B.	26 58
Haynes, Amos	5 30	Hall, Osborn B.	5 30
Haggerty, Andrew	12 90	Hunnewell, James	444 58
Howland, H. & Z. C. ...	53 20	Hunnewell, T. & T. F. .	1 52
*Hayes, Timothy	1 50	Hunnewell, Thomas F. .	3 02
Hatch, Abijah	1 50	*Hill, Amos	1 50
Holt, William	1 50	Howell, William	4 54

Hadley, Betsey, and Mrs. Richardson,	11 40	Kelly, Thomas	7 58
Hurd, Harriet	5 32	Kendall, Isaac, heirs of, .	12 16
Jewett & Gates,	53 20	Kidder, Samuel & Co. ..	174 80
Jordan, Nelson	1 50	Knight & Poor,	3 80
Jaques, Henry L.	71 42	Langridge, John	1 50
Jaques, Henry L. adm'r, .	3 80	Lyons, Dan	1 50
Jaques, Henry, heirs of, .	357 96	Lamson, Horatio N.	9 10
Jordan, Ambrose	1 50	Leonard, Martin	25 06
Jose, John	1 50	Lufkin, Russell S.	1 50
Jones, Daniel	3 02	Little, George W.	164 14
Jaquith, Oliver	47 86	*Lennan, John	1 50
Jewett, Cummings	1 50	Lincoln, Joshua	1 50
Jewett, James C.	1 50	Leonard, Watson	1 50
Jewett, John H.	7 58	Leonard, Albion	1 50
Jacobs, Perez R.	4 54	Lathrop, Cummings	1 50
Jones, John P.	1 50	Loring, Abraham M. ...	1 50
*Johnson,	1 50	*Lyons, David	1 50
Johnson, Isaac	1 50	Lawrence, Arthur L.	1 50
Joy, Francis H.	6 06	Leavitt, Daniel	40 26
Jenkins, Henry	1 50	Leighton, George A. ...	1 50
Johnson, Jotham, Jr.	67 62	Lawrence, Edward	288 78
Jackson, George	3 02	Lamson, Samuel	12 90
Jackson, Andrew	3 02	Lamprell, Simon	3 02
Jackson, Samuel, heirs of,	17 48	Lapham, Luther	41 02
Jones, Leonard W.	1 50	Leach, Edward B.	1 50
Jones, William	3 02	Lyons, William	3 78
Jones, Catharine	13 68	Lincoln, Uriah	1 50
*Jayne, Thomas	1 50	Lincoln, Oshea	1 50
*Johnson, Willard S.	1 50	Lord, Asa	1 50
*Kelly, James	3 02	Lamson, Walter	1 50
Kinman, John	1 50	Lord, William, 2d	1 50
*Kelly, Samuel	1 50	Larkin, Thomas	1 50
Kelley, Morris	60 78	Leavitt, David	1 50
Kimball, Daniel A.	5 30	*Loring, Joseph P.	1 50
Kean, Tilden H.	1 50	*Lowrey, John	1 50
Kimball, William	1 50	Littlefield, Abiel	6 06
*Kimball, Joshua	1 50	Loring, Joseph	1 50
Kimball, Thomas J.	1 50	Lovering, Robert, heirs of,	9 88
*Knight, Thomas	1 50	Larkin, Israel J.	30 38
Kendall, Isaac	5 30	Larkin, Ruth	17 48
Kendall, Loami	60 02	Leman, Henry B.	1 50
Kendall, Isaac, 2d	43 30	Loring, Mary H.	79 80
Knowles, Willard	7 58	Lapham, Charles	3 02
Kennah, James	1 50	*Lanwell, Peter	1 50
Kilbraith, Dennis	1 50	*Leavitt, Samuel	1 50
*Kelly, George	1 50	McElroy & Denvir,	11 40
*Knight,	1 50	*McKusker, Francis	1 50
Kelsoe, Lewis	1 50	*McNall, James	1 50
Kinney, Marshal N.	3 78	*McCarty, Charles	1 50
Kidder, Andrew B.	3 78	*Murphy, Peter	1 50
*Knight, Benjamin	1 50	McCarty, Timothy	1 50
Kelly, John	1 50	Manning, Benjamin F. ..	1 50

*McCarty, Jeremiah	1 50	McCollar, John	7 58
Manners, John	1 50	Morrell, George	1 50
Marium, Otis W.	6 82	*Murray, Edward	1 50
Munroe, Henry	6 06	Maloon, David	1 50
Munroe, Royal K.	3 02	*Mayo,	1 50
Mulliken, Henry B. G. C.	1 50	*McNeal,	1 50
Mulliken, Nathan C.	3 02	Metcalf, David	3 02
Martin, Ebenezer	1 50	Mullett, James	13 66
Morrill, Jesse	3 02	McGuire, Barney	1 50
Mason, Samuel L.	22 78	McLaughlin, Barnard	1 50
Mason, Hale	1 50	McKinney, John	1 50
Maurium, William H.	1 50	*Murphy, Daniel	1 50
McNulty, James	1 50	*Murray, Thomas	1 50
McPoland, John	1 50	Melvin, Jerome	1 50
*Mills, Caleb	1 50	Mills, Elisha	2 72
Merrill, Enos	1 50	McFarlane, Dennison	1 50
Mulliken, Clement	1 50	Melvin, Thomas M.	7 58
Morse, George H.	9 10	*Marston, John	1 50
McNamara, Bartholomew	1 50	Myrick, Henry	3 78
Marshall, Thomas	64 58	Mellen, Thomas	6 06
McIntire, Theodore B.	4 54	*Maling, Patrick	1 50
Marsh, Jacob	1 50	Mitchell, John	6 82
Murray, John	42 54	Mitchell, George	4 16
Mason, Francis M.	3 02	McFarlane, William	6 82
Murray, Thomas B.	3 78	McKay, George	1 50
*Murray, Michael	1 50	McIntire, James	1 50
McDonough, James F.	1 50	Munroe, James F.	3 02
*Montgomery, John B.	12 90	Moulton, Joseph	1 50
Mead, Isaac H.	1 50	McDonald, John	3 78
Melvin, Adono L.	1 50	Marpole, John M.	2 26
Munroe, Abijah	31 90	Murphy, Patrick	1 50
Munroe, Lewis B.	3 02	Mann, Joseph, heirs of,	7 60
McKean, John	3 78	Manning, Mary, heirs of,	2 28
Mann, Alexander	18 98	*Maloon, D.	1 50
Mann, Desire	17 48	*Mahan, Martin	1 50
Moore, William R.	1 50	Moody, Edward F.	3 40
McGrath, Michael	3 02	Murray, James	14 42
*Middleton, Thomas	5 30		
*Marshall, James	1 50	Nichols, Edward O.	3 78
*Mathez, DeLouis	3 78	Neal, George B.	3 02
Merrill, Nathan	15 18	Newell, Constantine F.	6 06
Murray, William	6 06	Nickerson, Jonas C.	3 78
Merrill, J. Warren	4 54	*Norton, Elisha	1 50
Mason, J. Otis	1 50	Nichols, Thomas O.	40 72
McNellis, John	2 26	Nutting, Hosea	1 50
*Morrison, Jesse L.	1 50	*Noonan, David	1 50
*McLaughlin, William	1 50	Nichols, John R.	4 54
*McCarty, Jeremiah, 2d	1 50	*Nason, John	1 50
McHughes, James	1 50	Norcross, Joseph W.	1 50
Mead, Frederick	3 02	Norton, Doniel J.	3 02
McLoud, John	3 02	Noyes, Michael	1 50
McDonald, Patrick	18 22	Noyes, Abraham	1 50
Munroe, Moses	1 50	Newcomb, Samuel	24 30
McLaughlin, James	1 50	Norton, Charles	5 30
McWilliams, Barney	9 10	Norton, Thaxter	3 02

*Newton, Francis	1 50	Pettingill, Benjamin H.	3 02
Newell, Jos. W., heirs of,	15 20	Palmer, John D.	3 02
Osgood, William H.	28 10	*Pike, John K.	1 50
Osborn, Ezra	1 50	*Pike, Lyba	1 50
Oakman, Samuel	6 06	Phelps, Charles	1 50
Oakman, Samuel, heirs of,	19 00	Parker, George A.	18 98
Orman, James	1 50	Pearson, Jacob	1 50
Oakes, Nehemiah	1 50	*Pond, William	3 02
Proctor, John R.	28 86	Phillips, Lenthel, heirs of,	7 60
Parker, William B.	9 86	Phillips, Lenthel W.	3 02
Peirce, Polly	11 40	Powers, Francis	1 50
Philbrook, Samuel	1 50	Potter, Samuel W.	1 50
Pickett, Henry J.	1 50	Palmer & Harding,	3 80
Page, George	1 50	Pearson, John	4 54
Plunket, James	13 66	Philrotho, Archer	1 50
Powers, Lucius	13 66	Phelps, Mary	26 60
Powers, Lucius, Jr.	1 50	Perkins, John	56 98
Powers, Charles	3 78	Pratt, Nathaniel	2 26
Priest, Ira H.	1 50	Peirce, Caleb	334 38
*Pitcher, Luther	2 50	Preble, George B.	3 02
Pitcher, William	1 50	Palmer, Asahel	18 98
Patterson, Lucius	3 78	Payson, Mary P.	11 14
Parker, Daniel H.	1 50	*Quinland, Edward,	1 50
*Pollard, George N.	3 02	*Quigley, Philip	1 50
Putnam, George A.	1 50	Quaint, George	2 26
Pattee, Cyrus C.	25 82	Quincy, Henry A.	3 02
Peirce, Henry A.	440 02	Robinson & Fifield,	15 20
*Powers, John	1 50	Ross, John A.	3 02
Priest, Samuel	7 58	Robinson, Thomas	1 50
Page, George A.	1 50	Richardson, John W.	3 02
Perry, Charles H.	1 50	Robertson, John C.	22 78
Peters, Andrew B.	18 22	Rand, Lilles	15 96
*Pearson, Henry	1 50	Reynolds & Waitt,	98 04
*Peirce, George W. L.	1 50	Ryan, Patrick,	1 50
Paine, John	17 46	Rice, John R.	20 50
Paine, Elbridge G.	1 50	Rice, Charles A.	1 50
Paine, John, Jr.	1 50	Rice, Levi	2 26
Pratt, Oliver	3 78	Rice, Aaron	1 50
Pond, Nathaniel	3 02	Richards, Thomas B.	1 50
Peirce, William W.	5 30	Richardson, Josiah B.	1 50
Parker, Warren B.	3 78	Richardson, Charles	1 50
Paterson, Wm. C. & Co.	12 16	Raymond, Samuel, 2d,	58 50
Pennell, Joseph W.	1 50	Raymond, William J.	1 50
Perry, Charles	3 78	Rich, John	1 50
Parkinson, Charles	3 02	Raymond, Samuel S.	1 50
*Porter, Amasa	1 50	Rowe, Philip C.	3 78
Porter, Samuel A.	1 50	*Rodgers, Seth	1 50
Payson, Samuel	73 70	Rodgers, William	1 50
Parkinson, John	1 50	Rodgers, Zaccheus	3 78
Preston, Thomas B.	3 02	Rand, Caleb	7 58
*Parker, Henry	1 50	Riddle, Edward	52 42
Pasco, John	1 50	Roberts, Jacob W.	3 78
Parker, Isaac	10 62	Randall, James	1 50
		Russell, Thomas	22 02

Robinson, John S.	1 50	Sullivan, Patrick	1 50
Robinson, T. S. G.	18 98	Shute, James	1 50
Richardson, William S. .	3 02	Shultz, Christopher H. .	1 50
Richardson, Job	68 38	Shaw, John E.	3 78
Richardson, Moses	1 50	*Stearns, Oliver	1 50
*Rider, Samuel C.	1 50	*Smith, Alexander	1 50
*Rose, Joseph	1 50	Smith, Nathaniel	1 50
*Ricker, Charles	1 50	*Storer, William	1 50
Ripley, Dennis	1 50	Stinehart, William & Co.	7 60
Robbins, William S.	1 50	Stinehart, John	1 50
Rice, Phinehas	20 50	Sisson, William B.	1 50
Rice, Merrick	5 30	Sargent, David	4 54
Rice, Henry	1 50	Snaith, Richard T.	3 02
Russell, Spencer	16 32	Sweetser, Isaac	43 30
Roberts, Amos	3 02	Souther, Joseph	101 82
Roberts, James W.	1 50	Souther, Joseph, Jr.	5 30
Richards, Sylvester	1 50	*Sawtell,	1 50
Rice & Pettingill,	3 04	Sanger, George P.	15 18
Rice, Samuel	119 30	Stoddard, Mary	13 68
*Rice, William	3 02	Skinner, Francis E.	3 78
*Rice, James,	1 50	Sheridan, Barnard	6 06
Roach, Luke	1 50	*Sewall, Samuel T.	5 30
Runey, James	71 42	Stuart, Darwin E.	1 50
Reigan, Jeremiah	1 50	Stiggers, Joseph H.	1 50
*Rodgers, James S.	1 50	*Small, Samuel	1 50
Robinson, John	3 02	Sargent, David, 2d,	1 50
*Ridley, Alonzo	1 50	Sawtell, Andrew	102 58
Richardson, Thomas ...	1 50	Swallow, William K. ...	1 50
Raymond, Francis	1 50	Spring, Isaac H.	48 62
Redding, Howard	1 50	Stetson, Lemuel	129 18
Rice, Charles	3 02	Stratton, Nathan W.	3 02
Rice, Matthew, heirs of, .	11 40	Sullivan, Eugene	1 50
Rice, Matthew	41 78	Stevens, George C.	1 50
Rodgers, Samuel	3 02	Stinehart, William	1 50
Reed, Franklin O.	1 50	Skilton, George	5 30
Roach, Edward	1 50	Sampson, Ebenezer	19 74
Raymond, Bartholomew .	59 26	Simmonds, Melvin	18 22
Raymond, Bartholomew, Jr.	1 50	Sumner, Thomas	57 74
Rice, John	4 54	Smith, John A.	1 50
Reigan, James	1 50	*Smith, John	1 50
Robinson, Jonathan H. .	1 50	Sisson, Robert	7 08
Rice, Samuel R.	35 70	Simonds, Joel	3 02
Richards, Asa T,	6 06	Smith, Charles H.	1 50
Raymond, Samuel	136 78	*Shapley, Henry	1 50
Rodgers, Charles B.	26 58	Sylvesver, John	1 50
*Rowell, M.	1 50	Smith, Joseph N.	15 94
Reed, Josiah T.	1 50	Stone, Charles	1 50
Sullivan, Timothy, 2d, ..	1 50	Shedd, Daniel	1 50
*Shanhan, Philip	1 50	Stone, William	1 50
Smith, John	1 50	Shultz, Mary	10 64
*Sullivan, Michael O. .	1 50	Sweetser, John	49 38
Smith, Emery	1 50	Sweetser, Isaac, heirs of,	16 72
Stevens, William H.	1 50	Shaw, Daniel W. . . .	3 02
Solis, Frederick	1 50	Saville, Richard L.	3 02
		Skilton, Samuel P.	34 94

Skidmore, John	1 50	Sampson, Thomas	9 84
Sawyer, William B.	39 50	Southwick, John	34 94
Sawyer, Otis V.	3 02	Sampson, Thomas, Jr. ..	3 02
Sargent, Thomas	1 50	*Smith, Haskell	1 50
Stone, Jasper & Co.	17 76	Sawyer, Seth	30 36
Snow, Hannah	2 28	Southwick, Arnold	9 10
Savage, John	1 50	Southwick, Oliver B. ...	3 02
*Smith, James	3 78	Sylvester, Ingenious	1 50
Sawyer, Isaac	3 02	Smith, Albert	13 66
Sweetser, Daniel	1 50	Scammon, James	1 50
Smith, William	25 44	Smith, Amos	3 78
Sylvester, Artemas	1 50	*Stearns, William	1 50
Sawyer, Leonard	2 26	Symmes, Calvin	1 50
*Sawyer, Abiel	1 50	Seavey, Joshua R.	22 02
*Spalding, Henry O. ...	1 50	Stevens, Thomas J.	32 66
*Sanborn, Josiah	1 50	Southworth, Thomas	42 54
*Sampson, Andrew	1 50	Southworth, James	1 50
Sullivan, John	1 50	Sutton, Robert	1 50
Smith, Charles	2 26	Sawyer, Clark	1 50
Stinson, Erastus R.	3 02	Sawyer, Harrison	1 50
Stark, John	3 02	Snow, Martin B.	1 50
Soley, John	334 38	*Sargent, James	1 50
Skilton, John	45 58	*Sargent, R.	1 50
Skilton, James	7 58	Sullivan, Timothy	9 10
Sparrell, George P.	27 34	Skilton, Augustus H. ...	1 50
Stratton, John	11 38	Stanley, Mrs.	15 20
Stowell, Abel	28 86	Sampson, Amos, heirs of,	9 88
Stowell, John	1 50	Stetson, David, heirs of, .	104 12
Stowell, Francis	1 50	Stetson, Catharine	12 16
Smith, Perley	3 02	Stetson, Mary	6 08
Stone, Stephen H.	5 30	Skilton, S. P. and James	
Sweeney, James	1 50	Adams, Trustees, ..	41 80
Savage, Joseph	1 50	Thompson, Clark	3 78
*Sullivan, John 2d,	1 50	Twycross, Martha	247 00
Sawyer, Joseph	1 50	Turner, William B.	1 50
*Stearns, Henry	1 50	*Teague, Samuel	1 50
Shaw, Benjamin F.	1 50	Tilden, Edward	9 86
Symmes, Caleb	72 22	Thomas, Seth J.	63 06
Scollan, James	1 50	Tufts, Gilbert	408 54
*Sividy, Henry	1 50	Tufts, Gilbert, Jr.	7 58
Seavy, Simeon	3 02	Tufts, William	56 22
Sholes, John J.	1 50	Tufts, Amos	113 98
Stark, Hezekiah	3 02	Tufts, Edwin	5 30
Stark, Robinson & Co. .	7 60	Tufts, Amos	113 98
Simonds, Francis	31 90	Thomss, Warren B.	25 06
Spring, Samuel	177 06	Taylor, William	3 02
Sutton, James A.	1 50	Thayer, Abner	1 50
Souther, E. Jr.	1 50	Turner, Henry	1 50
*Shay, William H.	1 50	Turner, Greenleaf	6 82
Sanderson, Harry	1 50	Turner, Rebecca	7 60
*Shelburn, Nathaniel ...	1 50	Thomas, George	1 50
*Shedd, Samuel	1 50	Turner, Robert R.	11 38
Stetson, George W.	1 50	Thomas, Charles	18 22
*Smith,	1 50	Turner, James R.	6 82
Smith, Joseph	84 34	Thomas, John C.	11 38

Folman, Samuel	1 50	*Verry, John	1 50
Taylor, Cyrus	1 50	Vannevar, Alexander, Jr.	10 62
Todd, Robert	43 30	Vaughan, Eliphalet L. ..	1 50
Tyler, Edward	7 58	Veasey, Dennis	16 70
Todd, George	7 58	Vinal, Otis, guardian, ...	9 88
Tufts, Samuel F.	79 02		
Tarbell, Daniel	1 50	Wesson & Gary,	330 60
Tibbetts, Israel	6 06	Walcott, Edward K.	3 78
Turner, Barnabas	1 50	Wright & Ross,	2 28
Taylor, George W.	43 30	Wright, Joel	3 78
Thompson, Joseph	77 50	Warren, G. Washington,	402 02
Thompson, Abraham R. .	153 50	Warren, Abigail	144 40
Tyler, Jonas	77 50	Walker, Charles,	1 50
Tyler, Benjamin F.	3 02	Watson, Nathaniel	1 50
Taylor, Daniel L.	1 50	White, Benjamin T.	1 50
Travers, Calvin	25 82	Wason, Samuel A.	1 50
*Taylor, Carleton	1 50	Wason, David	6 06
Tilson, Edward C.	15 18	Ward, Edward A.	26 58
Turner, William L.	18 98	Whitney, Charles	1 50
Turner, William	1 50	Whitney, John S.	1 50
*Tenney, Daniel	1 50	Woodman, Ezekiel	7 58
Toomey, Dennis	1 50	Whittier, Leonard N. ...	1 50
Toomey, Patrick	1 50	White, Moody	3 78
Taylor, John J.	4 54	Wilson, Nathaniel B. ...	14 42
Tibbetts, Phinehas	1 50	Wilson, John B.	3 78
Taylor, Thomas	1 50	Whiting, Eldad	22 80
Tinslar, Benjamin R. ...	39 50	*White	1 50
*Tibbetts, Richard	1 50	White, Ebenezer	25 82
Trefethen, Nathaniel ...	4 54	Whiting, George	5 30
Tufts, Leonard	49 38	Waite, Warren	3 02
Tapley, Warren	3 02	Wetherbee, Judah	1 50
Todd, Thomas	3 78	Worthen, True F.	1 50
Tewksbury, Cyrus	1 50	Wyman, Mary	9 12
Thompson, Charles	87 38	Wyman, Thomas B.	1 50
Thompson, Francis	3 02	Wyman, James K.	4 54
Thompson, Charles, Jr. .	3 78	Wyman, Thomas B. Jr. .	6 82
Thompson, Benjamin ...	134 50	*Woodbury, Benjamin F. .	3 02
Tufts, Nathan A.	229 50	White, Nicholas	1 50
Taggard, John L.	79 02	Wilson, John	5 30
Thurston, Andrew	1 50	Wheeler, Alexander	5 30
Thompson, Benj. & Co. .	372 64	Wiley, Peter B.	16 70
Todd, Aaron	1 50	Whittier & Viles,	15 20
Thompson, Timothy	136 78	Worthen, Charles J. & Co. .	5 32
Tufts, Nathan A. guardian,	19 00	Wesson, John	43 30
Thompson & Lapham, ..	20 52	Walker, Joseph C.	3 02
Thompson. Timo. heirs of,	55 48	*White, Willard C.	3 02
		*Wheeler, Joshua S.	1 50
Upham, Timothy	9 10	White, James	1 50
Upham, George	9 10	White, Ephraim	1 50
		Welch, John P.	42 54
Ventriss, Moses	1 50	Wyman, Joshua	1 50
Viles, William A.	7 58	Whiting, Samuel	15 94
Vinal, Otis	100 30	White, Amos W.	1 50
Van Voorhis, Robert D. .	4 54	*Williams, Jonas	1 50
Vial, John	3 78	Waldo, Sarah V.	21 28

Wade, Reuben S.	59 26	Winch, James	1 50
Wyman, William	1 50	Wyman, Nathaniel F. ..	1 50
Walker, Lucy J.	180 12	Witherell & Field.	2 28
Wason, Robert	47 86	Wiley, Aaron	3 02
Wason, Robert & Co. ..	8 36	Woodman, Edwin	1 50
Wason, I. Putnam	3 78	Wiley, Bethuel	1 50
Woodward, Benjamin ...	1 50	Wilson, Charles	3 78
*Whitcomb, Leicester C.	2 26	Whiton, Lincoln B.	3 02
*Whitcomb, Frederick G.	3 02	Whiton, James	33 42
Wellington, Leander	1 50	Whiton, Walter M.	1 50
Wetherbee, Isaac J.	3 78	Whiton, Albert G.	1 50
Woodbury, Samuel T. ..	3 78	Whiton, Henry L.	1 50
*Weston,	1 50	Whiton, Blossom, heirs of,	25 84
Whitney, Thomas P.	1 50	*Williams, John	1 50
*Wilson, Francis	1 50	Woodland, Charles	1 50
Whitney, Hiram	3 78	Webb, Nathan	128 42
*Whiting, Ebenezer	1 50	White, Daniel	307 78
*Webber, George	1 50	*Wheelock, B.	1 50
Wilson, J. B. & C.	42 56	Wyman, Francis, and Su-	
Webster, Jasper	1 50	san, heirs of,	77 50
White, George W.	9 10	Wiley, Hannah, heirs of,	26 60
*Wilson, George	1 50	Warren, G. W. trustee, .	38 00
Wiley, William	1 50	Welch, Sarah	27 36
Walker, James, heirs of,	48 64	Walker, Helen L.	9 88
Woodbury, George W. .	1 50	Walker, Helen L. guard.	7 60
Winslow, Varnum S. ...	1 50	Whiting, Martha	19 00
Wilson, Isaac	3 02	*Welch, Rachel	22 80
Worthen, Charles J.	12 90	Whitney, Luther F.	10 62
Watson, Lewis W.	1 50		
West, Charles	9 86	Yeaton, Charles	2 66
Wing, Charles H.	1 50	York, Joseph W.	1 50
Weeman, Eli P.	3 02	Young & White,	24 32

WARD No. 2.

Armstrong, James	94 98	Barker, Josiah	54 70
Adams, Benjamin, heirs of,	161 12	Barker, Seth	175 54
Alstine, J. Van	1 50	Brown, George, heirs of .	36 48
Anderson, Dugal	1 50	Bass, John	1 50
Armstrong, William	1 50	Bartlett, Stephen	47 10
Almeider, Francis J. Jr. .	6 82	Briggs, Philander	57 74
Archer, William	9 10	Burckes, Lewis	1 50
Averill, Ebenezer	1 50	Breed, Ebenezer	5 30
Alden, Ichabod	15 94	Bateman, John	1 50
Allen, Squire J.	1 50	Bailey, Otis	1 50
Averill, Hiram	42 54	Boudett, Louis	16 70
Allen, James	3 02	Blanchard, Marshall	27 34
Abbott, William	31 90	Barker, William	1 50
Austin, Arthur W.	92 70	Byron, Thomas C.	25 82
Austin, Arthur W. exec'r,	22 80	Byron, Thomas A.	6 82
Austin, Arthur W. guard.	9 12	*Beal, George W.	6 06
Anthon, Benedict	5 30	Butler, John	3 02
Aiken, John	1 50	*Burns, John	1 50
*Andrews, Edward	1 50	Baxter, Alexander P. ...	9 10
Adams, George W.	7 58	Burckes, Martin, Jr.	48 62
*Anderson, William	1 50	Bailey, James	10 62

Baldwin, Joshua	1 50	Bryant, Ebenezer	12 14
*Blood, Putnam B.	1 50	Barstow, Charles N.	1 50
Bibram, Joseph	1 50	Bass, Robert P.	20 50
Buckman, John	9 86	Butterfield, Stephen	13 66
Barrill, George	1 50	Bodwell, Mary R.	7 60
Barry, Edwin C.	1 50	Burnett, James	38 74
Bradford, Edmund	1 50	Brackett, Benjamin F.	9 10
Barrill, Colburn	8 34	*Bonner, Cornelius	1 60
Barrill, Colburn, Jr.	1 50		
Barry, Jotham	20 50	Colby, John	1 50
Brown, Edward	12 14	Crowell, Aaron	1 50
Bodge, Samuel G.	25 82	Champney, Samuel	4 54
*Bryant, George	1 50	Caswell, William H.	1 50
Brown, Ezra	18 98	Conn, Henry	3 02
Beckford, Albert C.	10 62	Carnes, Edward, Jr.	9 10
Beddoe, Thomas	21 26	Chase, Wells	4 54
Budington, William J.	52 42	Chapin, Nahum	31 90
Bentley, Thomas	1 50	Caban, William	24 30
Blaisdell, Charles	13 66	Cook, Isaac	32 66
Bettinson, Richard B.	15 18	Curtis, John, Jr.	12 14
*Brewster, Daniel	1 50	Coolidge, Nathan T.	5 30
Blaisdell, Nicholas	22 02	*Coffin, Augustus A.	3 02
Brintnall, Stephen	3 02	Commerford, Michael	1 50
Blaisdell, Joseph	1 50	Cutter, Thomas M.	114 74
Barnicoat, John A.	1 50	Crosby, Thomas	1 50
Brintnell, Samuel, 2d	1 50	Clough, Thomas B.	1 50
Burns, Andrew	14 42	*Conley, Lawrence	1 50
Bradford, John R.	5 36	*Cassidy, Patrick	1 50
Bradford, Charles L. F.	1 50	Chamberlin, Lowell W.	4 50
Bradford, Samuel S.	1 50	Costigan, Edwin	1 50
*Burrows, Edward	1 50	Cole, John	6 06
Brooks, Charles P.	12 90	Cory, John W.	12 14
Bruce, Joseph A.	18 98	*Cross, Anthony	1 50
Baxter, Stacy	18 98	*Connelly, Patrick	1 50
Bazin, Richard C.	22 02	Conway, Edmund	11 38
Bryant, Charles M.	1 50	Collins, Michael	1 50
Butts, William D.	17 46	Campbell, Patrick	11 00
Bassett, Abigail & Rachel,	10 64	Calwell, John	1 50
Bates, Theodore E.	1 50	Chamberlin, Abraham	6 06
Brown, Lyman	3 78	Cutter, Joseph	10 62
Brown, Nathan R.	1 50	Clausen, Martin	3 02
Brown, John	15 94	Clark, Perley	1 50
Badger, John, heirs of,	15 20	*Collins, Richard	1 50
Badger, Benjamin	34 94	Cutler, Nelson	1 50
Barker, Benjamin W.	1 50	Crocker, John	3 02
Barnard, Currier	11 38	Chase, Oliver	1 50
Barnard, John	9 10	Clay, Otis	1 50
*Bennett, James	1 50	Cottle, Abisha	9 10
Battles, James	1 50	Crocker, Benjamin	3 02
Burley, William	1 50	Clark, Joseph	1 50
Butterfield, Levi	1 50	Colburn, Charles	1 50
Burnett, Philetus W.	1 50	Cottrell & Brooks	57 00
Burnett, Thomas	2 26	Cushing, Isaac	18 22
Burnett, James F.	2 26	Crosby, George	1 50
Blanchard, Henry V. V.	16 70	Cutter, Ezra	11 38

Coffin, Samuel	1 50	Decoster, Amos R.	18 68
*Cummings, Nathaniel ..	3 02	*Doyle, Michael, 2d	1 50
Crooks, Joseph	1 50	Dearing, Thomas	88 90
Currell, Joseph S.	1 50	Davis, James S.	1 50
Clapp, James O.	11 38	*Downs, John	1 50
Child, Nicholas G.	18 22	Deviney, James	3 78
Cooper, Gilbert D.	31 90	Doriethy, Philip	1 50
Carroll, Barney	1 50	*Dormett, Joseph	1 50
Cassidy, Andrew	1 50	Davis, Theodore	3 02
Cooper, Abner, Jr.	1 50	Driscoll, James,	1 50
Craigg, M. Clark	3 02	*Davis, James C.	2 26
Clifford, John	1 50	Davis, Joseph	21 26
Crapo, John	1 50	Davis, Edward K.	1 50
Cummings, Charles H. ..	3 78	Decosta, Lucius	1 50
Cram, Timothy B.	1 50	Downing, Larned	18 22
Coburn, Ethan N.	1 50	Dinsmore, Samuel	14 42
Chandler, Thomas M. ...	3 02	Davis, Lois	9 12
Clancy, Haskell D.	26 58	Downs, Ezekiel	1 50
Clark, Ramsey	3 02	Doyle, Michael	20 50
Cooper, Samuel	50 90	Deming, Francis	6 82
Call, Henry J.	3 02		
Cross, Albert F.	1 50	Edmands, William B. ...	1 58
*Cooms, John	1 50	Eastman, Samuel	1 50
Covington, Caroline L. ..	9 12	Estee, Elijah R.	1 50
Curtis, Nathan P. B.	9 10	*Emerson, John	1 50
Culbertson, Nathaniel Y. 18 22		Eldridge, Shubael	1 50
Culbertson, John H.	1 50	Edmands, David	15 18
Chapman, Faulkner	20 50	Emerson, Hiram, Jr.	10 62
Cutter, George	3 78	*Elworth, James	1 50
Currier, Ephraim	11 38	Edick, James J.	1 50
Cook, Henry A.	1 50	Elms, John	6 82
Cobb, William	13 66	Edwards, Thomas	16 70
Call & Seavey,	7 60	Eberlee, Frederick	3 02
Cobb, Cyrus	18 98	Everett, Horace	14 42
Conant, Peter	19 74	Emery, Alexander, Jr. ..	1 50
Childs, John	1 50	Eaton, Osgood	7 58
Conant, James H.	1 50	Emerson, Joseph	33 42
Conant, William F.	4 54	Eaton, John L.	3 78
*Clark, Edward	1 50	Enwright, John	6 06
Cory, Anna	20 52	Eskert, George	1 50
Doriety, Thomas	1 50	Field, Simon C.	3 78
*Dinsmore, Timothy	1 50	Foss, Jacob	761 50
Dickson, Joshua G.	27 34	Fuller, James G.	74 46
*Durkin, Aaron	1 50	Folsom, Nathaniel S. ...	4 54
Dana, Edward	11 38	Farwell, James D.	5 30
Dana, Henry	23 54	Foley, Patrick	7 58
Dearborn, James	45 58	*Flynn, William	1 50
*Dearborn, John H.	3 02	*Folan, Patrick	1 50
*Devens, Richard	9 10	Farrell, John	1 50
Devens, Thomas M.	55 46	Fassan, Charles H.	3 02
Dechan, Thomas	14 42	Fales, Newell	1 50
*Driscoll, Jeremiah	1 50	Ferren, Samuel	104 10
Drinen, Morris	1 50	Friend, Samuel	2 26
Dustan, Benjamin F.	11 38	Forster, Joseph S.	1 50

*Fisher, Lewis	1 50	Gillman, Christopher G.	6 00
Follens, Richard	5 30	Gear, Charles	1 50
Fisher, Sanford	6 06	Gray, Aseph	1 50
Fowler, William	6 06	Goldsmith, George W.	12 14
Fowler, Samuel, Jr.	9 86	Gay, Jesse	11 38
Forster, James G.	37 22	Garretty, Owen	1 50
Fall, Parker	41 02	Gage, Alvah	12 90
Forster, George	33 42	*Gall, Warren	1 50
Freeman, Charles	18 98	Gardner, Garland	12 90
Flynn, Morris	1 50	Gabriel, Benjamin E.	1 50
Fosdick, William	24 30	Gerry, Samuel L.	25 06
Fiske, Paschal	13 66	Gwinn, James L.	1 50
Fifield, Daniel W.	5 30	Griffin, James	1 50
Fosdick, Stephen	1 50	Gillson, Edmund L.	14 42
Ferren, Albert	3 02	Gillson & Towne	3 80
Fitzpatrick, Peter	1 50	Gould, James	12 14
*Fitzpatrick, Patrick	1 50	Glines, Hiram	9 10
Farnsworth, Thomas H.	12 14	Garland, Norvill	3 02
Finnegan, Daniel	1 50	Goodwin, Thomas R.	23 54
Frost, Oliver	31 90	Gay & Leavitt,	17 48
Farr, William W.	3 78		
French, Isaac S.	1 50	Harding, Edward	85 10
Fiske, Frederick A.	12 14	Harding, Edward, Jr.	1 50
Fessenden, Charles	1 50	Hunt, Samuel C.	7 58
Fisher, George N.	15 94	*Hunt, Samuel C. Jr.	1 50
Falan, Hugh	1 50	Howland, Zenas C.	34 18
*Farnsworth, Jacob	5 30	Howland, Henry	47 10
*Ford,	1 50	*Harrington, John	1 50
Forster, George H.	1 50	Hay, Thomas H.	1 50
Fifield, John B. M.	5 30	Hicks, Joseph G.	23 54
Fessenden, Charles P.	3 02	Hallett, James H.	28 86
Fessenden, George F.	1 50	Hittenger, Michael	32 66
*Fuzzard, William	9 86	Hanford, James W.	5 30
Faulkland, George	3 78	Hadley, Moses	1 50
Farnsworth, Eliza C.	11 40	*Hamstead, James	1 50
Fall & Pearsons,	16 72	Heigan, Henry	1 50
		Hopkins, Patrick, heirs of,	4 56
*Green, Daniel	1 50	*Hayes, William	1 50
Goodwin, George	1 50	Huntress, Dyer P.	1 50
Greenleaf, Thomas	212 78	Higgins, John	6 06
Gilday, James	1 50	Higgins, William	1 50
Green, Patrick	6 06	Haskell, Joel	17 46
Ginter, John H.	1 50	Holbrook, Henry E.	1 50
*Griffin, Martin	1 50	*Holderness, George	1 50
Graham, Henry G.	5 30	*Hamilton, Lawrence A.	1 50
Gardner, James M.	6 82	Hamlin, Thomas	1 50
Gardner, Henry P.	1 50	Hewett, Thomas	1 50
Goodwin, Henry P.	1 50	*Hennessy, William	1 50
Gammell, John	3 02	Hopkins, Daniel	1 50
Glinds, Nathan	1 50	Haskell, Andrew	1 50
Gerry, Lorenzo	1 50	Hudson, James	1 50
Gray, John	4 54	Hardy, Sylvander	3 02
Grant, Nathan W.	7 58	Hatch, Seth H.	1 50
Goldthwaith, Silas B.	23 54	Hancock, Samuel	1 50
*Graves, Benjamin	1 50	Hartman, Anthony,	1 50

Hatch, Leonard L.	1 50	Ingalls, Joseph,	2 26
Holmes, Francis	1 50	Johnson, Thomas C.	1 50
*Hoyt, Jason T.	1 50	Johnson, Daniel	50 90
Hurd, James	10 62	Jaques, Henry B.	1 50
Howard, Henry	14 42	Jordan, Charles	1 50
Hamlin, Benjamin B. ...	1 50	Johnson, John H.	2 26
Howilton, Robert	1 50	Johnson, Peter	15 18
Hunnewell, William ...	12 90	Jacobs, George H.	91 18
Hinds, Lowell L.	5 30	*Jones, Peter	3 02
Hinds, Elisha W.	1 50	Jones, Silas	14 42
Hobart, Shubael, heirs of,	16 72	Janes, Charles J.	15 94
*Hayward, Jabez	1 50		
Hall, John M.	1 50	Knox, Robert	35 70
Hammett, Thomas	9 10	Knox, Robert, Jr.	12 90
Hall, Charles S.	6 82	Knox, Joseph	5 30
Hovey, James	1 50	Knight, Moran	1 50
Hayden, Lincoln	1 50	Kimball, John D.	1 50
Hayden, Joseph	1 50	Kettell, George A.	338 94
Hutchings, Sincere	11 30	Kettell, Thomas	62 30
Hayward, Justin	1 50	Kelly, Patrick	1 50
*Hayes, John G.	1 50	Kelly, Michael	1 50
Harrington, William	1 50	*Kelly, James, 2d,	1 50
Hadley, Elijah	73 70	Kibble, Arthur W.	6 82
Hadley, Elijah L.	1 50	Kimball, George, W. ...	1 50
Hopkins, Franklin	12 16	*Kearney, John	1 50
Hall, Gustavus V.	124 62	Kenrick, John	1 50
Hitchings, Joshua	3 02	Kershaw, John	1 50
Healey, Samuel W.	1 50	Kershaw, Edward	1 50
Holmes, Enoch	6 82	Kent, John	1 50
Hitchens, Nathaniel, Jr. .	18 22	Kelly, James	5 30
Holmes, Philip B.	8 34	Kibble, William	1 50
Haggett, William H. ...	9 10	*Kearvin, Timothy	1 50
Harvey, William A.	1 50	Kyley, Richard	7 58
Holden, William H.	1 50	*Kennedy, William	1 50
Hay, Francis, heirs of, ..	12 92	Knox, John	14 42
Hay, Oliver H.	1 50	Kimball, Oliver	14 80
Hinckley, Benjamin	4 54	King, Daniel	1 50
Henry, William, heirs of .	28 88	Kidder, James	30 88
Henry, Pamela, adminis-		Kidder, Elias U.	3 02
tratrix,	76 00	Kendall, Isaac	1 50
Henry, William W.	3 78	Keith, William H.	22 78
Hall, Milton, Jr.	3 78	Kettell, George A. guard.	38 00
Hall & Burrill,	31 16	*King, Herman	6 06
Hayes, Joseph	1 50	Kelly, James, 4th,	1 50
Harwood, Jesse	22 02	Kelly, Patrick, 2d,	1 50
Hammond, Richard C. ..	12 14	Kevill, Patrick	13 68
Hammond, George W. ...	1 50		
Hutchinson, James W. ...	3 02	Leach, Samuel, heirs of, .	21 28
Howard, William	1 50	*Leach, Phebe, guardian,	25 84
Hobart, David H.	12 14	Locke, Isaac	3 78
Hobart, James P.	1 50	Lothrop, Loring	10 62
Hobart, Isaac	1 50	Lothrop, Joshua	5 30
Haynes, Joseph Jr.	3 02	*Lyon, Lawrence	1 50
Hobart, Prudence, admin-		Lang, Charles	1 50
istratrix,	15 20		

Low, John	2 64	McNamara, James	1 50
*Laffity, Barnard	1 50	Murphy, Timothy	1 50
Long, John	1 50	Madden, John	6 06
Lincoln, Joshua W.	10 62	Madden, Thomas	6 06
Lake, Alpheus A.W.	11 38	Madden, John, 2d	7 58
Loring, Seth L.	13 66	Madden, James	9 86
*Lydston, William	1 50	Moore, John	1 50
Linnell, Elkanah	6 82	Marshall, Samuel	9 10
Loring, Joseph	7 58	Murphy, Michael	6 06
Lincoln, John A.	1 50	McConville, Felix	1 50
Leavitt, David	10 62	Morris, William	1 50
Lindsey, Ichabod	8 34	McDonald, John R.	1 50
Lincoln, Charles D.	1 50	Mahan, Daniel	1 50
Lincoln, Joseph S.	1 50	Madden, Patrick	6 06
Livermore, Josiah	1 50	Moore, Thomas	1 50
Lewis, George	1 50	*McCrea, James	1 50
Leach, Roland	11 38	Mullett, James, Jr.	10 62
Libby, Josiah	1 50	Mears, Joseph	6 06
Linscott, Ephraim	9 10	Marriam, Cheeney F.	3 02
Lockwood, Rhoades G. .	14 42	Murphy, Thomas	5 30
Ladd, Stephen F.	10 62	McCurdy, John	1 50
Lincoln, Hawkes	6 06	Mann, Jesse	28 86
Lears, John C.	1 50	McConologue, Daniel ...	1 50
Lears, William C.	10 62	Miller, John	1 50
Locke, Andrew J.	18 22	McFarlane, Alexander ..	20 50
Locke, Jonathan	3 02	McFarlane, Horatio N. .	14 42
Linnell, Ralph	1 50	McDevett, George	1 50
Lothrop Harrison	3 02	*Morris, Robert	3 02
Lund, William	1 50	Morrow, Nathaniel	1 50
Laskey, John	1 50	McLaughlin, Patrick ...	13 66
Lynde, Stephen H.	18 22	Morse, Edwin	1 50
Lynde, Larkin T.	3 02	Melcher, Lee	1 50
*Low, William	1 50	McComber, George	14 42
Littlefield, Frederick	1 50	Moore, James	1 50
		*McClusker, James	1 50
McGuire, Arthur	1 50	Mahoney, James S.	15 18
*McGuire, Patrick	1 50	Mousely, William	16 70
McCaffity, John	1 50	Morgan, James	1 50
Mullett, John	5 30	Munroe, George	12 90
Mullett, Bradbury	15 96	Mills, Manson L.	2 26
Murphy, Francis	1 50	Morse, Charles	1 50
Manix, Timothy	1 50	*Murray, James	1 50
McBrady, Edward	1 50	*Murray, James, 2d	1 50
McCarty, William	1 50	Mann, Josiah	14 42
*Murphy, James	1 50	Moulton, Andrew	1 50
*McKinney, Thomas	1 50	Mills, Lemuel	24 30
McLaughlin, Patrick ...	1 50	Meserve, Hopley	4 54
Miskelly, James	12 90	Martin, Newhall, 2d	1 50
Miskelly, Edward	3 02	Meserve, Charles Y.	1 50
Moore, Andrew	1 50	Merrill, Stephen	3 78
*Moran, Robert	1 50	Martin, John C.	1 50
McLeod, William	1 50	Meserve, Hopley T.	25 06
McAuslan, Joseph	7 58	*Moore, Orin	1 50
Moran, Gabriel	1 50	Maynard, Jason G.	12 14
McTeague, Patrick	1 50	Morris, Clarissa L.	32 68

Marshall, James	17 44	Paine, Thomas N.	3 02
Mansur, Nathaniel R. ..	8 34	Paine, Orlando J.	1 50
*Mayhew, Albion	1 50	Page, Benjamin	25 67
Moody, Benjamin	1 50	Plaisted, John	10 62
*Melcher, John	1 50	Pearson, Samuel	3 78
Morse, Jonathan	1 50	Patch, Charles R.	14 42
Martin, Newhall	34 18	Poor, Henry R.	1 50
Muzzey, Charles	3 02	Prentiss, Henry ...	1 50
		Pratt, Charles	1 50
Newhall, Joseph	1 50	Palmer, Samuel	3 78
Nolan, Richard	1 50	Pratt, Edward H.	12 90
Niles, James	6 82	Perkins, Edwin L.	3 78
Nason, Moses	1 50	Plummer, William B. ...	1 50
Norton, William	1 50	Parkhurst, Horace	3 02
Norton, John B.	1 50	Pulsifer, Edgar	1 50
Norton, Eugene L.	1 50	Porter, James A.	7 58
Norcross, William T. ..	14 42	Pulsifer, Peckford	9 10
Norton, Daniel Jr.	3 02	Powers, Patrick	8 34
Noyes, Uriah W.	6 06	Peirce, Salem	1 50
Nutting, Henry	10 62	Prescott, Samuel T.	12 90
North, John W.	1 50	Putnam, Allen	1 50
Nash, William H.	1 50	Pratt, Edward	115 88
Noyes, James M.	1 50	Peirce, Foster	42 54
Nichols, Susan	15 20	Peirce, Joseph	24 30
		Preston, David	3 78
O'Brien, James ...	1 50	Prescott, Jeremiah S. ...	1 50
*O'Flarety, Anthony	1 50	Preble, Jeremiah	2 26
O'Donnell, William	6 06	*Pratt, Henry	1 50
Osgood, Isaac	166 42	Pedrick, Joseph W.	3 02
Osgood, Thomas, heirs of,	21 28	Pearsons, Francis W. ..	3 78
O'Niel, Lawrence	7 58	Patterson, George W. ..	1 50
Overen, James	8 34	Peirce, Haskell	1 50
*O'Brien, James, 2d	1 50	Pettingill, David	1 50
		Plumb, Samuel	1 50
Pedrick, William	26 58	Peirce, Charles	1 50
Poor, Charles	51 66	Pope, Mark	6 84
Pitts, Lemuel	55 46	Peirce, Hiram	1 50
Pook, Samuel M.	49 38	Peirce, F. & J. & Co. ..	7 60
Peirce, Elias D.	4 54		
Powers, Edward	1 50	Quinn, James	1 50
Page, Jacob	1 50	Quimby & Hanford	22 80
Potts, James	12 14	*Quimby, Dyer	1 50
Peppard, William	1 50		
Perkins, True	11 38	Richards, Moses	18 22
Porter, George M.	1 50	Rice, George	1 50
*Patten, John	1 50	Ryan, Jeremiah	1 50
*Powell, Michael	1 50	Roach, Garret	1 50
Perry, Henry O.	1 50	Reed, Charles	3 78
*Page, Jacob, Jr.	1 50	Riley, Barnard	1 50
Powers, John F.	1 50	Richardson, Baxter	5 30
Pray, Lyman	15 18	Reigan, John	1 50
Pook, George	3 78	Richardson, George	1 50
Putney, Gillman	1 50	Rider, James	1 50
Pearson, Jefferson	3 78	Richardson, C. heirs of, .	15 96
*Pratt, Isaac B.	1 50	Richardson, Oliver	1 50

Rosevelt, Oscar	1 50	Swift, Erdix T.	12 14
Ricker, Lewis	1 50	Southwick, Alonzo	1 50
Ryan, William	1 50	Sherland, Joseph	9 10
Rimback, Christian	1 50	Stearns, Jerome B.	1 50
Raffity, Bartholomew ...	6 82	Smith, Frederick	1 50
Robinson, William L. ...	1 50	Styles, Francis	1 50
Redfern, William C.	10 62	Streeter, Levi W.	6 25
Riley, Michael	6 08	Sullivan, Daniel	7 58
Roper, John B.	1 50	Sanborn, John	63 06
Roach, John	3 02	Sanborn, Peter	11 38
Richardson, Job, Jr.	1 50	Sanborn, John A.	1 50
*Roach, Timothy,	1 50	Stone, Nathan G.	3 02
Rasmuson, Augustus ...	1 50	Stone, George W.	9 10
Richards, Enoch	12 14	Smith, Harvey	1 50
Rice, Henry A.	20 50	Stevens, Levi	1 50
Rodgers, James	6 82	Simonds, Nathaniel G. ..	4 54
Roach, Morris	1 50	Stevens, Simeon	1 50
Robinson, John	4 54	Smith, Lemuel	3 02
Rose, James	9 86	Stone, John	1 50
Randall, Henry A.	7 58	Stevens, John D.	1 50
Robinson, Asa L.	3 02	Stone, Joseph G.	1 50
Rice, Samuel	1 50	Scott, George	1 50
Riley, Nancy	6 08	Sawyer, William	124 62
Rodenburg, Simon	1 50	Smith, Samuel L.	1 50
Richardson, Thaddeus ..	28 10	Stone, Jasper	6 06
Riblett, Cornelius	1 50	Storer, Asa	17 46
Ranlett, Charles A.	9 10	Simonds, Charles H.	10 62
Richardson, Palmer	1 50	Stockbridge, Lewis N. ..	15 18
Raymond, Joel	1 50	Stevens, Benjamin	1 50
Remick, Jeremiah J.	1 50	Southwick, John, Jr.	24 30
*Rodgers, William	1 50	Smith, David	13 66
Randall, Ivory H.	1 50	Sanborn, Matthew P. ...	3 02
Rich, Robert, Jr.	9 10	Sisson, Francis	3 02
Rich, Robert	7 60	Sanborn, Matthew P. Jr. .	1 50
Raymond, William	22 02	Stone, Phineas J.	324 50
Rand, Warren	11 38	Sanford, William W. ...	12 14
Richardson, William B. .	1 50	Stowell, George A.	1 50
Rand, Alonzo	1 50	Spinney, Leonard	3 02
Rand, Albert S.	1 50	Stearns, Philip P.	4 16
		Sherburn, Reuben B. ...	11 38
*Steed, Patrick	1 50	Shapley, William	3 02
Silva, John M.	3 02	*Snell, Albion K.	1 50
Southwick, Lawson	3 78	Snow, David	90 42
Sampson, Daniel	22 78	Shipley, Simon G.	63 82
Sewall, Moses B.	48 62	Searle, Robert	10 62
Stockbridge, William G. .	1 50	Searle, Frederick A. ...	1 50
*Sampson, William	1 50	Sargent, Nathan	1 50
Sanborn, Russell F.	44 06	Seabury, Benjamin	28 86
Sidley, Daniel	1 50	Seabury, Jeremiah	3 78
*Sullivan, John	1 50	Sweetser, Henry P.	3 78
*Sullivan, John, 2d	1 50	Savage, William S.	1 50
Sullivan, Daniel	1 50	Smith, Oliver	23 54
Sibley, Timothy	1 50	Savage, Thomas W. ...	1 50
Slivan, Owen	1 50	Smith, John W.	1 50
Sprague, Rufus	1 50	*Seavy, Harrison N.	1 50

Spaulding, Samuel W. . .	1 50	Thomas, Warren S. . . .	28 86
Seawood, Oliver	1 50	*Taggard, John A. . . .	1 50
Stocker, Joseph W. . . .	11 38	Tweed, Benjamin F. . . .	18 22
Stocker, Nancy	3 04	Taylor, Joseph G.	1 50
Savill, David	3 78	Tinkham, Jeremiah	3 02
*Stone, James M.	1 50	Tylor, Simon H.	3 02
Sampson, Alden	6 06	Tamplin, James B.	54 70
Swan, Joseph T.	20 50	Tuttle, Ezra	1 50
Sanborn, Joseph S.	1 50	Towne, John	3 02
Swan, Francis	3 02	Thurston, John	1 50
Stevens, Abraham L. . . .	1 50	Tuttle, James	16 70
Sisson, Rebecca H.	7 60	Tilden, Samuel F.	16 70
Sisson, Walter J.	1 50	Tuttle, Aura S.	1 50
Sawyer, Timothy T.	31 90	Taylor & Hobart,	24 32
Sewall, Freeman C.	1 50	Thomas, John	13 66
Stowell, Alexander	28 10	Teel, Benjamin F.	6 82
Scates, John	1 50		
Seavy, Moses	14 42	Underwood, Royal	12 14
Strout, Elbridge G.	1 50	Upham, Russel	6 82
Seavey, Stephen S.	3 02	Underhill, Samuel G. . . .	20 20
Schwartz, Jacob L.	5 30	Unthank, William B. . . .	3 02
Turner, George W.	3 78	Varney, Shadrack	162 62
Turner, Lewis	1 50	Valentine, George	1 50
*Thompson, Edward T. . .	1 50	Vose, Zilpha	9 12
Teel, Gershom	1 50	*Vining, John	1 50
*Thompson, George	1 50	Veasey, James	1 50
Taylor, Warren P.	5 30	Varrell, Joseph	2 26
Till, Thomas	1 50	Vaughan, Richard K. . . .	1 50
Till, Joseph H.	1 50		
Taylor, Augustus	3 02	Whitney, Isaac	1 50
*Taylor, Charles	1 50	Wiley, Stephen, heirs of,	45 60
Tuttle, Samuel L.	9 10	Winslow, William	4 54
Turner, Joshua	9 86	Wyman, Thomas W.	48 62
Tilley, James A.	1 50	Warren, Mark F.	1 50
*Trafton, Joel	1 50	Wentworth, Sally	40 28
Tate, Moses F.	16 70	Wasgatt, Rhoda	7 60
Tirrell, Artemas	116 28	Webster, Benaiah	7 58
Tay, Rufus L.	7 58	White, Daniel	1 50
Thorndike, Edward	71 42	Ward, William	1 50
Toomey, Dennis	22 78	Wallace, Jerome B.	2 72
Turner, James D.	1 50	Willson, Charles	1 50
*Taylor, James J.	1 50	Ward, Robert	1 50
Trask, Asa T.	7 58	Waters, John S.	10 62
Towle, Cyrus	1 50	Wright, John	1 50
*Taylor, Daniel	3 02	*Wallace, Patrick	1 50
Tice, Luther K.	19 76	Waldron, Horatio G.	9 86
Temple, Thomas G.	16 70	Worcester, Alfred,	28 86
Tapley, William	8 34	Woodbridge, Samuel	1 50
*Tufts, George	1 50	Wilkinson, Benjamin	1 50
*Tilley, Henry W.	1 50	Wayland, Patrick	1 50
Tapley, Samuel T.	3 78	Wiley, James, Jr.	4 54
Taylor, Dolphin	12 14	Woodward, Roland S. . . .	48 62
*Turner, Abel	1 50	Wheeler, Lewis G.	1 50
Teel, Benjamin	3 30		

Williston, Frederick P.	14 42	Webster, Nathan	18 45
Woodworth, Alfred	1 50	Willson, Augustus	1 50
Witham, Samuel,	1 50	*Whitney, George	1 50
Wormwood, James	1 50	Williams, Isaac F.	21 26
Welch, Michael	6 82	*Walker, Horace	1 50
Wadleigh, Rufus	1 50	Willard, Paul	89 64
*Wren, Walter	1 50	Willard, Sidney A.	3 02
*Wentworth, Isaac	3 02	Willard, Paul, Jr.	2 26
Williams, Sheldon	13 66	Warren, Henry S.	5 30
Whitehead, George	16 70	West, John	1 50
Williams, Samuel	1 50	Whipple, Benjamin	34 94
Warren, Sampson	64 58	Waitt, Sarah	7 60
Watts, Joseph	18 22	Witherell, William	5 30
Waldron, Elias L.	1 50	Waitt, James M.	3 78
White, Sumner P.	1 50	Wheeler, George W.	1 50
Watson, William G.	1 50	*Whittemore,	1 50
Whiton, Joseph D.	4 54	Woodward, Charles	2 26
Waitt, Francis T.	5 30	Woods & Gerauld,	13 68
Withey, Simeon	1 50	Winship, Abel	6 82
Witherell, Benjamin	4 54	Walker, John W. trustee,	9 88
Whittemore, Augustus	10 62	Waldron, Thomas	3 02
Wingate, Harrison	22 78	Williams, John	1 50
Walker, John W.	39 50	Willis, Stillman D.	14 42
Wilde, Washington	1 50	Willis, Sidney D.	8 36
Weltch, Thomas G.	1 50		
Witherell, Elisha B.	18 22	Yenitche, Constantine	1 50
West, William	1 50	Yale, Eli A.	6 82
Williams, Oliver	1 50	Young, E. G.	1 50
Wells, Joseph	3 02		

WARD No. 3.

Adams, Joseph H.	3 02	Abbott, John G.	3 02
Arnold, Caleb H. S.	30 38	Allen, David	7 58
Armstead, Samuel L.	1 50	Albee, Godfrey B.	55 46
Armstead, John	1 50	Ansonberry, Christopher	1 50
Andrews, James	1 50	Aldrich, Ira	1 50
Andrews, George	1 50	Abbott, David	1 50
Andrews, James B.	1 50	Allen, Macon B.	3 02
Austin, Henry D.	56 22	Abbott, Hiram	1 50
Ayer, Nathaniel	55 46		
Anderson, Sween	18 98	Batchelder, George	1 50
Andrews, Samuel R.	1 50	Brown, Benjamin, 2d	4 54
Anthony, Joseph W.	1 50	Bolton, William	1 50
Ayer, Alvah G.	1 50	Brackett, Ebenezer W.	1 50
Aldrich, James	1 50	Bromade, Abraham	2 26
*Armstead, Samuel	1 50	Barber, Edward	1 50
Austin, Lucy	125 40	Boynton, Samuel H.	1 50
Austin, Lucy, guardian,	66 12	Burr, Freeman F.	10 62
Austin, Edward	5 30	Burr, Temperance	41 80
Ames, Dean	1 50	Burr, Joshua	29 62
Allen, John	1 50	Bradford, Jeremiah B.	3 02
Almy, George W.	3 78	Burrell, John H.	3 78
Allen, Samuel H.	6 06	Bailey, Thomas P.	1 50
Alden, Charles	1 50	Brown, Oliver	68 38

Brintnall, Ezra W.	3 02	*Bryant, James A.	1 50
Breed, Ephraim, heirs of,	15 20	Bean, James A.	11 38
Breed, Anderson P.	15 18	Bent, Ebenezer	3 02
Blanchard, Reuben K. ..	1 50	Brooks, John W.	4 54
Bigelow, Gorham	7 58	Burley, Thomas H.	3 02
Brown, Elbridge	47 10	Bennett, Stephen	1 50
Boyd, Joseph F.	45 55	Bennett, Charles	1 50
Blain, John	12 14	Bean, George W.	1 50
Bruce, Benjamin	9 10	Bigelow, Elijah	40 39
Barry, Richard	1 50	Batchelder, James W. ..	1 50
Barker, Charles A.	6 82	Barker, Asa B.	1 50
Bronwick, William	1 50	Blanchard, Louisiana ...	33 44
Baldwin, George R.	126 90	*Boynton, Samuel, 2d ..	1 50
Beckford, Thos. heirs of,	190 00	Bigelow, Sullivan	1 50
Brown, John D.	5 30	Bigelow, Charles	6 06
Baxter, Hiram	1 50	Burroughs, William	2 26
Barry, William	4 54	Bridgeman, William H. .	4 54
Bolton, William, 2d	3 78	Blanchard, Sampson S. .	10 62
Bispham, William	1 50	*Babbidge, Levi	1 50
Brazier, James	1 50	Brown, Benjamin	38 00
Brackett, Josiah	35 70	Brown, Peter	3 02
Burrill, John	22 78	Blaisdell, Charles H. C. .	1 50
Barker, Levi	1 50	*Blye, Sanford	1 50
Bennett, Theophilus S. ..	1 50	Brown, Ward B.	1 50
Battiste, Antonio	7 88	Babcock, Archibald	297 90
Blanchard, Asa	1 50	Babcock, Thomas	3 02
Barrus, Benjamin K.	1 50	Brown, Josiah	6 06
*Bell, Samuel	1 50	Brigden, Michael	3 80
Bell Mrs. & Mrs. Parkman,	8 36	Baldwin, George R. gnard.	22 80
Barry, John	1 50	Batchelder, Putnam	1 50
Brannin, John, heirs of, .	4 56	*Barton, Peter	1 50
Brigham, Elijah P.	8 34	Bishop, Joseph	1 50
Brown, Jacob	15 18	Blood, John	28 10
Baker, Richard	39 50	Brown, Asa N.	4 54
Baker, Richard, Jr.	54 70	Breed, Charles S.	3 78
Bennett, David E.	1 50	Bromade, Benjamin C. ..	1 50
*Bailey, James E.	1 50	Bartlett, Timothy	5 33
Brazier, John H.	1 50	Bettis, Joseph L.	4 56
Blanchard, Isaac W.	11 38		
Brooks, William P. B. ..	7 58	Corker, Peter J.	1 50
Blanchard, Abijah	12 90	Cole, John	84 34
Bird, James	1 50	Crafts, Elias, Jr.	28 10
Brown, Atkins	3 78	Cheever, John	162 62
Belknap, Austin	3 78	Caldwell, Daniel	1 50
*Bruce, Charles	1 50	Chesley, Charles	1 50
Baker, Samuel H.	1 50	Collins, Levi	16 70
Bazin, Joshua W.	1 50	Cass, Rufus	10 62
Barstow, George E.	16 70	Cass, John	1 50
Burr, Henry T.	46 34	Carpenter, Thomas V. ..	19 74
Butts, John W.	1 50	*Chipman, David	1 50
Bryant, William T.	1 50	Chapman, Samuel	1 50
Blaban, Nathaniel	31 14	Clapp, Otis	32 66
Brown, Nathaniel	25 82	Clapp, John H.	41 62
Burley, Nathaniel A.	11 38	Clapp, Eliza A.	28 88
Bragdon, William	15 18	Collins, John	1 50

Collins, John S.	1 50	Caldwell, Moses H.	12 14
Crisp, Antonio	4 54	*Cook, David	1 50
Cutter, Edward	12 14	Cochran, Robert B.	1 50
Call, Edwin	1 50	Coom, John	7 58
Clark, John M.	1 50	Call, Robert	30 38
Cartel, Cornelius S.	4 54	Coleman, Augustus	1 50
Conn, George	3 78	Chase, Lyman O.	1 50
Chandler, Elijah	6 82	Cox, James	12 14
Carr, Michael	1 50	Cooper, John	1 50
Clark, Reuben	1 50		
Collins, Joseph	1 50	*Dunn, Michael	1 50
Cole, Lysander	1 50	Devlin, John	24 30
Children, Henry	18 98	Denvir, Patrick	29 62
Calder, Robert	19 00	Donevan, Timothy	4 54
Clark, Sarah T.	6 84	Driegan, William	1 50
Chandler, Bradford	1 50	Dadley, James G.	1 50
Cutter, John	1 50	Dayen, Richard	1 50
Cunningham, Hartley ...	1 50	Deland, James C.	3 02
Clifford, Charles W.	9 10	Dean, Charles	1 50
*Chandler, Roswell	1 50	Davis, Phineas	3 78
Charter, John	4 54	Davis, Reed & Churchill	4 56
Cutter, Amos	15 18	Dix, Joel	12 14
Cutter, Isaac S.	1 50	Dennis, Barney	1 50
Cutter, Amos, Jr.	1 50	Dyer, John	7 58
*Cothrin, Thaddeus	1 50	Dadman, Francis W. ...	1 50
Curley, John	1 50	Dennett, George	1 50
Chase, Samuel C.	7 58	Dailey, James B.	1 50
Cushing, Luther	13 66	Dearborn, Daniel	1 50
Cronach, William H.	1 50	Devlin, Joseph	1 50
Collins, Seneca V.	1 50	Dillingham, Samuel	1 50
Collar, Charles W.	3 78	Davis, David E.	7 58
Cutter, Samuel, 2d	99 54	Davis, Charles W.	1 50
*Cutter, Samuel P.	1 50	Drowne, Samuel	1 50
Conant, George H.	6 06	Davis, Luther,	3 78
Carr, Samuel	45 58	Dodge, Francis S.	1 50
Cushing, Holmes	1 50	Davis, Henry	3 02
Corlis, Edwin W.	1 50	*Daniels, Charles	1 50
Carroll, Henry	11 38	Daniels, Sylvanus B.	3 02
Card, John P.	9 10	Drury, William P.	1 50
Crossman, Benjamin	1 50	Dearborn, Thomas W. ..	18 22
Chase, Amos	4 54	Dyer, David B.	1 50
Cross, Porter	14 42	Davis, Jacob	12 90
Cummings, James M. ...	9 86	Daniels, John E.	26 58
Carroll, Barney	1 50	Drinkwater, Jacob	6 68
Carpenter, Marcellus ...	3 02	Dewson, Alexander	6 82
*Cluff, Samuel	1 50	Damon, James	110 08
Cook, Ebenezer R.	1 50	Davis, John	19 74
Chamberlin, John H. ...	3 78	Davis, Consider	1 50
Craig, James	5 30	Dyar, Smith	82 82
Craig, John D.	4 54	Duffee, Thomas	1 50
Craig, Joel	4 54	Durant, David	2 26
Churchill, Amos	2 26	*Denvir, Robert	1 50
Clark, Aaron, 2d	25 06	Darton, William	12 14
Clark, Bradley M.	42 54	Downing, Richard	3 02
Conner, James R.	3 78	Dailey, Thomas	3 80

Dorris, John	1 50	*Faulkner, Edward	1 50
Dickson, Oliver	26 58	*Fowler, James	1 50
Duby, Edward	1 50	Flint, Benjamin	1 50
*Disling, Peter	1 50	Field, Freeman	9 86
Davidson, Nancy, admr'x,	19 00	Floyd, Joel	1 50
Donevan, John	4 54	Fowler, George T.	14 42
		Fowler, Stephen G.	14 42
Edmands, Edward T.	4 54	*Frye, Levi	1 50
*Eccles, Nathaniel	1 50	Freeman, Abigail	6 08
Eberle & Trask,	1 52	*Frost, Benjamin	1 50
Edmands, Horace M.	4 54	*Fish, Ansel H.	3 02
*Edgerley, Peter	1 50	Fiske, William	1 50
Edes, Robert B.	41 02	Freeman, Charles H. ...	1 50
Edes, Robert B. Jr.	4 54	Foster, David	3 78
Edes, Henry A.	8 34	Frothingham, Nathaniel F.	71 42
*Edes, George A.	1 50	Freeman, Joshua	5 30
Edmands, Thomas R. B. .	6 82	Flanders, Moses G.	1 50
Edmands, George E.	14 42	Frothingham, Isaac C. ..	18 22
Emery, James	15 18	Fernald, William	1 50
Estabrook, James A.	5 30	Frothingham, James K. .	94 98
Edwards, John	4 54	Frothingham, Richard ..	31 14
Emerton, John	1 50	Frothingham, Richard, Jr.	58 50
Edminster, Aaron	1 50	Frothingham, Henry K. .	34 18
Elliot, Thomas J.	22 78	*Flint, Charles	1 50
Esler, John	3 80	Fulton, Bailey	1 50
Emery, Moses	14 42	Fall, Otis	1 50
Eddy, John E.	4 54	Frothingham, James K. Jr.	1 50
Emerton, Leonard	8 34	Frazier, James	4 56
		Flanders, John H.	1 50
Foster, Isaac S.	1 50	Field, James H.	1 50
Fuller, Henry	1 50	Farr, Frank	1 50
Fletcher, Elisha R.	3 02	Flanagan, John	1 50
Fowler, Augustus	3 02	Fleming, Martin	1 50
Faunce, William	2 26	Finerty, Edward	1 50
Fuller, Stephen B.	1 50	Flanders, Isaac	1 50
*Foley, Michael	1 50	Finegan, James	1 50
Foster, Jonas	3 78	Folsom, Samuel M.	21 26
Fuller, John K.	11 38	*Fullerton, Ezekiel	1 50
Fletcher, Charles	3 02	Felt, Jacob, heirs of,	3 80
Furbush, Andrew	3 78	Fulsom, Orral	1 50
Frothingham, Joshua P.,		French, Levi	1 50
heirs of	68 40	Francis, James M.	10 62
Frothingham, Thomas H.	9 10		
Furbush & Davis	22 80	Goldsmith, Seth	4 54
Fuller, George	4 54	*Gafney, Barney	1 50
Farnsworth, James L. ..	1 50	Gillman, Alfred	3 78
Frost, William W.	1 50	Goodrich, Abijah, heirs of,	272 08
Frost, Samuel	1 50	Gerauld, Edwin R.	1 50
Fretch, William S.	17 46	Goodnow, John B.	1 50
Fletcher, Timothy	123 86	Godbold, Henry St. John	5 30
Farrie, William	1 50	Gowan, Edwin	1 50
Fowler, Samuel	26 58	Gamon, William B.	1 50
Flanders, Asa	19 74	Gill, John	1 50
Frink, George S.	1 50	Gibbs, John	3 02
		Goodridge, Lowell	1 50

Gleason, Nathaniel	2 26	Hamlin, George,	1 50
Gillmore, Orin	3 02	Haywood, John W.	1 50
Gillmore & Murdock, ...	3 80	Hartshorn, Francis S. ..	3 87
Gillmore, James	3 02	Holbrook, Rufus	1 50
Goodrich, Charles B.	1 50	*Hale, Robert	1 50
George, Stephen M.	3 02	Hutchinson, James R. ..	1 50
Gulliver, Lemuel	35 70	Howard, John	1 50
Greeley, Guy	1 50	Hall, Franklin A.	7 58
Goodwin, George C.	37 98	Hammond, Ezra	6 82
Gould, William	1 50	Henry, Francis	1 50
Guild, James	1 50	Hall, William P.	12 14
Getchell, Uriah	1 50	Haynes, William	17 46
Getchell, Benjamin	1 50	*Hayes, Sidney C.	3 02
Gould, William H.	3 02	Hurd, Loami S.	12 14
Gibbs, John, heirs of, ...	15 20	Huntley, Russel	18 22
Gill, George	1 50	Howard, William	8 34
Gardner, Henry	79 78	Hayward, Gorham J. ...	6 82
Gardner, John	1 50	Herman, Benjamin	6 82
Gibbs, George L.	2 26	Hatch, Joshua F.	1 50
Gillson, Joseph P.	1 50	Harrington, Adam	3 78
Gage, Benjamin W.	43 30	Hartwell, Thomas	12 90
Goodridge, Mrs. admr'x, ,	3 04	Hatch, John, Jr.	1 50
Gibbs, Geo. L. & Leman,	3 04	Higgins, Payne S.	31 14
		Hall, Joel T.	11 38
Hughes, George	1 50	Hall, Jonas G.	1 50
Howe, Reuben	1 50	Hancock, John C.	3 02
Hogan, Edward C.	3 78	*Hobill, Thomas	1 50
Hill, Roland	3 02	*Harris, Jephthar	1 50
Howe, Nathaniel E.	3 78	Harding, William	1 50
Heath, Augustus H.	24 30	Hobel, John	1 50
Hall, George S.	26 58	Handley, John	6 82
*Hall, David	3 78	Harley, Joseph	6 82
Hollis, John H.	1 50	Harley, Thomas B.	1 50
Hall, Edward	1 50	Hertell, Charles A.	1 50
Howe, David	3 02	Hustin, John	16 70
Hovey, Joseph F.	12 90	Hurd, Charles	1 50
*Ham, Silas W.	1 50	Hall and Brother,	4 56
Hutchinson, John C.	1 50	Hall, Moses B.	42 54
Hearsey, William	7 60	Hall, James	101 06
Hooper, Thomas	97 26	Hall, Theodore A.	1 50
Hooper, Richard H.	1 50	Higgins, Jeremiah	31 92
Hooper, Thomas W.	96 50	Howe, Edwin	6 06
Hunt, Andrew K.	66 10	Hovey, Abijah, heirs of, .	24 32
Hamlin, Josiah	1 50	Hovey, Abijah W.	5 30
Huntington, Lynde A. .,	47 10	*Hovey, Albert	1 50
Hager, James	9 86	Hovey, William	5 30
Hammatt, Caleb	7 58	Hovey, Sarah	31 16
*Haynes, Elbridge G. ...	1 50	Henry, Alden	3 02
Hagar, James, Jr.	14 42	Henry & Brown,	2 28
Hitchborn, Philip	1 50	Hood, Asa	3 02
Hunting, Ebenezer N. .,	1 50	Hutchins, Joseph B.	1 50
Harrington, Thaddeus .,	3 02	Hollis, Charles	6 06
Hearsey, Edward	64 58	Hutchinson, Herman	38 74
Hearsey, Edward, Jr. ...	11 38	Hussey, Joseph,	1 50
Hamlin, William	18 24	Hadley, William	2 26

Ham, Philip	1 50	Kalner, John	1 50
Hitchlar, Henry	1 50	Kimball, Samuel	7 58
*Hackett, Charles W. ..	1 50	Kenrick, Warren F.	1 50
Hutchinson, Jerry	9 86	Kelly, Stephen P.	2 26
Hertley, Belen	1 50	Kimball, Benjamin	17 46
Holden, Oliver, heirs of, .	207 48	Kimball, Benjamin A. ..	1 50
*Hunter, Michael	7 58	Kimball, Samuel J.	1 50
Haywood, James	9 86	Kimball, Harvey T.	1 50
*Hobart, Samuel,	1 50	Knight, Oliver	1 50
Higgins, Josiah G.	1 50	King, Thomas S.	5 30
*Hunt, Merrill C.	1 50	Kimball, Joshua W.	31 90
		Kilfoil, Thomas	1 50
*Johnson, Philip J.	1 50	Kimball, Lewis	1 50
Johnson, Samuel R.	85 10	Kimball, Shubael C.	1 50
Johnson, Mary	11 40	Kimball, Jonathan	1 50
Jones, Nathan	9 10	Kimball, James J.	1 50
*Jones, William	1 50	*Kelley, Keiren	1 50
*Jordan, James	1 50	Kent, John	126 14
Johnson, John M.	1 50	Kenrick, William W. ...	3 78
Johnson, John, heirs of, ..	26 60	Kinsley, Silas	43 30
Jennerson, Jonas L.	3 02	Kinsley & Kenrick,	11 40
Jennings, Alexander H. .	1 50	Knight, Charles R.	12 14
Janes, Elihu	1 50	Knight Horace	3 02
Janes, William H.	1 50	Knight, Horace & Co. ..	34 20
Jordan, George W.	5 30	Kimball, Charles	22 78
Janes, Francis P.	1 50		
Johnson, William	12 90	Lyon, Henry	15 18
Johnson, John M.	1 50	Lynde, Nathan	16 68
Janes, Elihu, Jr.	1 50	Littlefield, Albert	1 50
Johnson, Thomas S.	14 42	*Lamb, George H.	1 50
Johnson, Jotham	139 06	Lane, Simon,	1 50
Johnson, William, 2d ...	10 62	Lane, George	32 66
Johnson, John B.	5 30	Leman, Henry W.	1 50
Johnson, Bradford	1 50	*Lothrop, Joseph	1 50
*Jefferson, Willis R.	1 50	Long, William	3 78
Jordan, Daniel	1 50	Leman, Nathaniel R. ...	7 58
Johnson, Samuel T.	1 50	Leman, Frederick W. ..	2 26
Johnson, Lewis	14 42	Lewis, Seth W.	6 44
Jenkins, Samuel R.	1 50	Leavens, George L.	1 50
Jefferson, Nathaniel W. .	1 50	Laing, Daniel	5 30
*Johnson, John	1 50	Lincoln, Charles N. M. .	9 10
Johnson, George	97 26	Lewis, Justin H.	1 50
Jeffrey, Peter	1 50	Logan, John	1 50
		Lewis, Andrew	1 50
Killen, Patrick	1 50	Larkin, Franklin	1 50
Kelley, James C.	1 50	Lewis, Humphrey	6 82
*Keiley, Michael	1 50	Littlefield, Richard	15 18
Kimball, Richard	1 50	Letter, Hugh	1 50
Kettell, George P.	7 60	Littlefield, Ivory	57 74
*Knapp, George M.	1 50	Linnell, Joshua	5 30
Kerr, William	1 50	Lord, Edwin	7 58
Kelly, Joseph	1 50	Laing, Daniel, Jr.	1 50
*Knight, Daniel	1 50	Lakeman, Ebenezer	5 30
*Knights, Calvin S.	1 50	Lane, Augustus,	1 50
Kingsbury, Nathaniel ..	1 50	Locke, Jonathan F.	1 50

Larkin, Abraham	1 50	Miller, James	6 06
Locke, Daniel	1 50	*Morey, Alexander S. ..	1 50
Lamson, Nathaniel	33 42	Murphy, Timothy	1 50
Lund, James	8 34	Melville, John	6 82
*Lawrence, Benjamin ..	1 50	Myrick, George	3 02
Low, Nicholas	25 82	Morse, Caleb	1 50
Larkin, Caleb	1 50	Mellen, Cad H.	1 50
Lincoln, Susan C. guard.	13 68	McCloud, Peter	1 50
Leavens, George M.	1 50	Maling, Nathaniel G. ...	1 50
		Mills, William F.	3 02
McMahar, Owen	8 34	McElroy, John	1 50
Miller, Albert	1 50	*McBay, John	3 78
Marshall, Joshua P.	10 62	McIntire, Silas	18 22
Mahoney, Thomas,	1 50	Melvin, Nathan	4 54
*Morey, David W.	3 78	Magoun, Joshua	20 50
Marshall, Daniel	32 66	Magoun & Turner	47 12
Mayo, Asa	3 78	McKinney, James	1 50
Martin, Newhall. heirs of,	32 68	Moore, Benjamin P.	7 58
Mitchell, Lewis S.	3 02	Marshall, Albert	6 06
Murdock & Tilson,	3 04	Melvin, Wier T.	1 50
Morris, Thomas	1 50	McGaulin, William H. .	1 50
Munroe, George S.	6 06	McGaulin, Eben W. ...	1 50
McKillips, John P.	1 50		
*Miller, James, 2d	1 50	Nichols, Richard	5 28
*Marston, Ward	5 30	Neval, James	1 50
Moulton, Joseph	1 50	Norris, Moses	6 82
*Marshall, Christopher ..	1 50	Nelson, Neil	14 42
Mayhew, Freeman F.	1 50	Nowell, Oliver	1 50
Mayhew, Freeman T.	1 50	Neagle, William	21 26
Mayhew, Daniel M.	1 50	Neagle, Godfrey B.	4 54
Mayo, Uriah K.	9 10	Norton, John	1 50
Martin, James B.	15 94		
Marden, George H.	10 62	Oakman, Forbes	1 50
Mason, Rufus	8 34	Oliver, Marshall	6 06
Murdock, John	17 46	Otheman, Edward	3 78
Mayhew, George H.	1 50	Oakes, Levi	1 50
McElroy, Charles	7 58	Osgood, Sylvester	3 78
McNear, Christopher ...	3 02	Oakes, William H.	1 50
McCortif, Andrew	1 50	Osborn, Richard	18 98
Miller, George	1 50	Osgood, Moses	1 50
Mason, Thomas	1 50		
Matlock, John	1 50	Peters, William	9 86
Mullett, Charles T.	6 82	Peters, Edmund F.	1 50
*McDaniels, William ...	1 50	*Parker, Charles E.	2 26
Marpole, Samuel	1 50	Porter, Alfred H.	3 78
Mann, Patrick	1 50	Phipps, Solomon G.	146 66
Mead, Isaac, heirs of, ...	136 04	*Phelps, Jonathan E. ...	1 50
Melvin, John, heirs of, ..	30 40	Payne, Thomas	1 50
Marpole, Catharine, heirs of,	19 00	Poor, James C.	12 14
McDade, Robert	1 50	Percival, Francis	1 50
*Murdock, Stephen	3 02	Phipps, John S.	1 50
Mayers, Hartwell	2 26	Parker, Ebenezer S.	1 50
Moore, Charles W.	21 26	Poole, Charles	1 50
Mason, Marshall	12 14	*Parker,	1 50
*Mahan, Abraham	3 78		

Phipps, William	4 54	Peacock, Freeman H. ..	10 62
Phipps, Solomon	1 50	Page, John	3 78
*Page, Thomas R.	1 50	Penny, Jonathan, heirs of,	7 60
Pratt, Ralph	9 86	Payne, Ebenezer	10 62
*Page, Nathan	1 50	Phillips, Isaac F.	1 50
Payne, Nathaniel G.	1 50		
Phipps, James M.	2 26	Quinlan, Timothy	4 54
Paterson, William C.	8 34	Quinn, Michael	1 50
Pratt, Henry C.	4 54		
*Putnam, William H. ...	1 50		
Penny, Samuel	1 50	Robinson, Frederick	59 26
Perkins, Joseph P.	1 50	Rooney, Edward	1 50
Perkins, Benjamin F.	1 50	Robertson, John M.	3 78
Payne, Kilby J.	1 50	Robertson, George	1 50
Pratt, Augustus W.	1 50	Roberts, J. W. & A.	8 36
Pratt, Isaac, heirs of,	7 60	Rorin, Cornelius	1 50
Pratt, Caleb	25 74	Raymond, Oliver F.	4 54
Pearson, Charles	1 50	Reed, Leonard	1 50
Phipps, Thomas	1 50	*Reed, Charles	1 50
Pratt, Ruel	1 50	Remick, Hiram P.	52 42
*Pritchard, Abraham P. .	1 50	Richardson, Nathan	1 50
Pritchard, Abraham P. Jr.	1 50	Reed, Dana	1 50
Pendergast, George S. ..	18 98	Reynolds, Samuel S.	9 10
Philbrook, Heman S.	1 50	Reynolds, Edward E.	3 78
Pearson, Enoch	1 50	Raymond, Joel, Jr.	1 50
Phipps, Benjamin	83 58	Rich, Michael	1 50
Phipps, Benjamin, Jr.	3 78	Roulstone, Samuel	17 46
Phipps, Solo'n, Jr. heirs of,	38 00	Rhoades, Samuel	19 74
Phipps, Solomon, heirs of,	9 12	Rhoades, Samuel, guard'n,	7 60
Percival, Harper E.	1 50	Rogers, Henry	13 66
Praddox, Robert C.	1 50	Rogers, Edward H.	1 50
Pattee, Asa D. 2d,	47 10	Rand, Warren, Jr.	1 50
*Pattee, Amos	2 26	Restrick, John	1 50
Pennell, Calvin S.	9 86	Randall, Henry A.	1 50
Patch, Sidney S.	14 42	Richards, Samuel C.	25 82
Peirce, Charles	1 50	Richards, Leonard	22 78
Purinton, Samuel	1 50	Rodman, Ezra	3 78
Perry, Edmund S.	1 50	Rugg, Luther	1 50
*Parkhurst, Benjamin E. .	1 50	Rogan, James	8 34
Pollard, Asa D.	37 98	Randall, John	5 30
Phipps, Joseph, heirs of, .	34 20	Robinson, Nathaniel W. .	5 30
Phipps, Emeline	19 00	Robbins, Walter	21 26
Pollard, Samuel	1 50	Rice, Henry	3 78
Pollard, Preston	1 50	Reed, Martin L.	1 50
Phipps, Wm. S. heirs of, .	27 36	Rand, Absalom	38 74
Phipps, William S.	3 02	Rand, Edward T.	1 50
Phipps, Albert	18 98	Rogers, Albert B.	1 50
Pattee, Asa D.	3 78	Rollins, Williams S. ...	1 50
*Phelps, E. Bartlett	1 50	Riley, Peter	1 50
*Parker, William	1 50	Richardson, Edward H. .	1 50
Packard, Jesse	1 50	Rooney, William	1 50
Phelps, Henry	1 50	Rice, Thomas, heirs of, .	79 80
Peirce, Dane	9 86	Robertson, John P.	1 50
Parker, Benjamin	111 70	Reace, John	6 84
Purinton, Stephen	1 50	Richardson, John	14 80

Sloane, Thomas	1 50	Stevens, Jesse	6 82
Stowe, Amos	20 12	Stimpson, George	18 22
Swan, William H.	17 46	Spear, Samuel G.	1 50
Smith, Charles A. 2d, ...	1 50	Stetson, John	3 02
Shaw, Joseph W.	1 50	Stanwood, George E.	1 50
Stevens, William H.	5 30	Snow, Benjamin B.	1 50
Smith, Amos J.	1 50	Sawyer, Edward T.	2 26
Simonds, Benjamin H. ..	1 50	Stickney, William	35 70
*Simonds, William C. ..	1 50	Snow, Ezekiel, heirs of, .	7 60
Stevens, Edward	1 50	Smith, William	3 78
Savage, Seth H.	1 50	Sawyer, George H.	1 50
Savage, Theodore L.	1 50	*Stowell, Otis W.	1 50
Savage, Francis O.	1 50	Simonds, Calvin, Jr.	27 34
Stowell, Abel, Jr.	88 90	Smith, Charles C.	21 64
Shed, Imla	3 78	Smith, David	1 50
Stickney, Luther	1 50	Simmons, Henry B.	8 34
*Shattuck, Charles	1 50	Shedd, Abraham B.	3 78
Stone, Paschal	1 50	Sanborn, Azel	4 54
Sears, Clark	7 58	Swan, Reuben	34 94
Seward, Alfred	3 02	Spear, Salathiel	14 42
Shaw, Charles A.	1 50	*Shay, John	1 50
Stevens, Isaac B.	1 50	Stevens, Collins,	4 54
*Sylvester, John M.	1 50	Small, Sylvester	1 50
Spear, Joseph S.	9 10	Smith, Addison	12 30
Stickney, Silas	76 00	Sibley, Nahum	37 98
Stanwood, Solomon	4 54	Smith, Samuel	4 54
Stinson, Charles	7 58	Stumche, Charles	15 18
Sunderland, Le Roy	36 46	*Stimpson, Reuben	3 02
Stimpson, George, Jr. ..	23 54	Swift, Joseph	12 14
Schwap, Francis	1 50	Stover, Jonathan	1 50
*Spear, James	1 50	Shaw, Joseph	1 50
Stone, Phineas	53 94	Sampson, Miles	1 50
Stone, Amos	38 74	Stockwell, George	1 50
Stona, Jonathan	22 78	Simonds, Henry	1 50
Smith, Charles A.	1 50	Sweetser, Amos	6 82
Sanderson, Charles	3 78	Storer, Robert B.	1 50
Shattuck, Nathaniel	9 86	*Swan, Joseph, Jr.	1 50
S ward, Henry H.	1 50	Simmonds, Stephen	3 78
*Simpson, Joseph	1 50	*Sherman, Hiram	1 50
Sears, Charles	1 50	*Shedd, Edward	1 50
Smiley, Hezekiah S.	1 50	Skilton, Samuel D.	5 30
Stone, Sardine, Jr.	10 62	Skilton, Samuel, heirs of,	22 80
Smith, Henry	1 50	Skilton, William W.	1 50
Smith, James	1 50	Sweetser, Seth	9 86
*Smith,	1 50	Stearns, Ezra	5 30
Stimpson, Robert	13 66	Simonds, John	1 50
Stover, Francis	1 50	Stewart, James	6 06
Sheriff, Charles H.	1 50	*Scollay, Michael	1 50
*Smith, Christopher S. ..	1 50	Stone, Calvin	11 38
Sargent, Isaac	1 50	Simonds, David	9 10
Sawtell, John	1 50	Stevens, Seth	25 82
*Smith, Daniel J.	1 50	Stearns, Joshua B.	20 50
Shedd, Thomas	1 50	Stewart, Wentworth	1 50
Shedd, William B.	1 50	Salisbury, William	1 50
Stimpson, James M.	1 50	Studley, Alson	69 90

Simpson, Mark	1 50	Underwood, Joseph	1 50
Sargent, Sam'l S. heirs of, ..	20 52	Vestiman, Simon	1 50
Sargent, Mary, heirs of, .	12 16	Vancleve, Peter J.	1 50
Smith, O. H. P.	3 78	Varney, Jacob	1 50
Stowe, Haven P.	1 50	Vose, Thomas C.	3 02
Sargent, Samuel S.	1 50	Varney, Enos	18 98
Shedd, John	4 54		
Skilton, Martha	15 20		
Tibbetts & Hill,	24 32	Wharton, John	1 50
Taggard, Samuel	5 30	Whitney, Alfred	3 78
Tenney, Leonard	3 78	Winslow, Samuel, 2d ...	3 02
Tabor, William	1 50	Willson, Jesse	16 70
Teel, Henry T.	3 78	West, Thomas Y.	31 90
Tibbetts, John	12 90	Wyer, Cath. & Margaret,	11 40
Tufts, Daniel	208 22	Wellman, Asa	43 30
*Titus, George	1 50	Willis & Kendall,	26 60
Titus, John	1 50	Willis, David C.	17 46
Thomas, John	1 50	Whittle, John	1 50
Tillson, Benjamin F.	3 02	Whitten, Jonathan	1 50
Thorp, Charles M.	1 50	Winchester, Mark	77 50
Thrasher, James	1 50	Willson, John B.	7 53
Trask, Isaac B.	3 02	Williams, Richard	41 78
Taylor, Joseph	1 50	Worcester, James A. D. .	13 66
Tash, Charles G.	1 50	Walker, George	50 14
Tilden, Freeman F.	12 14	Witham, Lorenzo D.	1 50
*Turner, Henry	1 50	Wright, Winsor	3 02
Thompson, Isaac	3 02	Wyman, Earl	1 50
Torrey, David, heirs of, .	10 64	Waite, Ashbel	28 10
Tufts, Uriah	9 10	Whiting, Augustus	236 34
Tucker, David S.	1 50	Whiting, George A.	5 30
Trowbridge, Almarin ...	33 42	Whiting, James H.	3 78
Turner, James R.	7 58	Willson, Jeremy	26 58
Thompson, Lafayette ...	1 50	Willson, George B.	1 50
Tutty, John	1 50	Woodbridge, Samuel ...	1 50
Tubbs, Edward	1 50	*Williams, John H.	1 50
Tufts, Joseph F.	64 58	Warren, George H.	9 10
Tufts, Joseph F. Jr.	1 50	Woodbury, David	3 02
Tufts, George T.	1 50	Waterman, James	1 50
Tufts, Gilbert & Co.	129 96	Winslow, Edward	20 50
Thayer, Henry	1 50	*Winslow, John B.	3 02
Teel, Joseph E.	2 26	Watson, Horace H.	3 78
Tolman, William	9 10	Warren, Bezaleel, heirs of,	9 12
Thompson, Luke	1 50	Warren, Henry	25 82
Tirrell, Parker P.	2 26	Webster, Humphrey H. .	1 50
Tyler, Philip	18 98	Worthen, Moses P.	31 90
Tandy, Moses S.	1 50	Wells, George E.	1 50
Tufts, N. & G.	47 12	Welch, George F.	3 78
Turner, Francis	19 74	Wright, John	1 50
Tibbetts, Timothy W. ..	11 38	Willson, Robert	10 62
Tenant, John	1 50	Wyman, William	1 50
Tufts, Joseph F. guardian,	45 60	Winn, George	1 50
Tasman, Zebediah	1 50	Walker, Henry B.	13 66
Tufts, William	12 90	Walker, Persis	6 08
Tufts, Joseph F. guardian,	22 80	Walker, Charles, heirs of,	139 84

Wright, Charles S.	3 02	*White, Otis	1 50
Welch, Gardner R.	6 82	Worcester, Prudence ...	16 72
Weston, David B.	1 50	Worcester, William E. .	3 02
Wyman, Moses	1 50	Wardwell, Bailey R.	1 50
*Wright, Marcus L.	1 50	Walker, Alexander	1 50
Williams, William	23 64	Ward, Edward	3 78
Waitt, Charles	15 94	Wetherbee, Isaac	1 50
Wilmott, Nathaniel N. ...	5 30	Whitehead, George	1 50
Williams, Thomas	1 50	White, Ambrose H.	47 10
Wilnot, Sullivan N.	1 50	Wallace, James M.	3 78
Wiggin, Thomas L.	5 32	Winslow, Samuel	16 70
Willson, James W.	30 38	Waterman, Charlotte ...	3 80
Welch, Richard	1 50	Welch, Jane	6 08
Woodman, Joseph B. ...	1 50	Walker, Joseph F. heirs of,	12 16
Walker, Edwin R.	1 50	Weeks, George M.	1 50
Woodson, Joseph	9 10	*Walsh, George	1 50
Wright, Sylvester	1 50		
*Wicks, Elias S.	1 50		
*Watts, Simeon N.	1 50	Young, Joseph, 2d	1 50
Wiley, Ephraim W.	8 34	Young, Thomas P.	1 50
Williams, Caleb	1 50	Young, Joseph	5 30

NON-RESIDENTS.

Aspinwall, Samuel	19 00	Brown & Swift,	121 60
Adams, George W.	6 84	Barry, Richard	22 80
Andrews, Samuel	13 68	Barker, Abel	13 68
Armstrong, Samuel T. ..	39 52	Baker, Alice	110 20
Andrews, Joseph E.	7 60	Barker, George	22 80
Ames, Philander	179 36	Bradeen, Benjamin	12 92
Adams, Samuel	5 32	Bowen, Charles	80 56
Aldrich, Aaron	14 44	Barker, Cyrus	15 20
Allen, Francis	7 60	Blanchard, Seth	6 84
		Bowers & Ham,	26 60
Barnicoat & Tuckerman, ..	5 70	Barry, William	6 08
Brintnall, Benjamin	25 84	Babbitt, Alvin	7 60
Bradstreet, Samuel	45 60	Bowthorp, Thomas	6 08
Barnard, Samuel	238 45	Buzzell, Samuel	5 32
Bennett, Joshua	52 44	Bigelow, Josiah	10 64
Boylston, Ward N. heirs of,	53 20	Baxter & Brothers, . . .	5 32
Binney, Amos, Sen., heirs		Barstow, George O.	38 00
of,	114 00	Bent, Stephen C.	12 16
Binney, Amos, Jun., heirs			
of,	15 20	Chapman, Jona. heirs of,	243 96
Breed, John, heirs of, ...	155 80	Colby, Sarah	32 68
Bramhall, Cornelius	21 28	Cary, Jonathan	15 20
Barton, Martha	3 80	Cary, Isaac H.	6 08
Bates, Martin	33 44	Cary, Charles S.	27 36
Bradstreet, Elizabeth ...	14 44	Chelsea Bridge Corpora'n,	16 72
Bass, Moses	1 52	Cummings, Samuel	1 52
Brown, Charles	361 00	Coburn, Daniel J.	88 92
Bartlett, George	56 24	Corbett, Leavett	9 12
Bowles, John	8 36	Clapp, Salmon, heirs of, .	13 68
Bowman, Francis	38 00	Calhoun, Mrs.	24 32
Betterley,	7 30	Calahan, John	20 52
Baldwin, Catharine	53 20	Cook, Martha	19 00
Blake, Philip	34 20	*Campbell, Patrick	9 12
Burckes, Martin	34 96	Collier, Martin	9 12
Bartlett, Thomas M.	6 08	Carruth, F. S. treasurer, .	101 08
Bigelow, Samuel	77 52	Cook, George	47 12
Bradshaw, Samuel C. Jr.	98 80	Clapp, Eliza	47 88
Bryant & Herman	83 60	Chandler, Newton A. & Co.	12 16
Barbour, J. R.	15 20	Chamberlin & Foster, ..	3 04
Bray, Charles C.	21 28	Carruth, Nathan	9 12
Bullard, Lewis	21 28	Chambers, David	15 96
Boylston, Marcy	22 80	Crowningshield, Abr. W.	18 24
Bell, Benjamin	23 56	Cole, William	3 80

Collamore, Gillman	66 88	Gass & Bowen,	30 40
Campbell, James	15 20	Gage, Stephen M. & Co.	9 12
*Currier, A. H.	1 52	Guild, Chester	64 60
		Gaul, Emeline	3 80
Deterbee, Peter	1 52		
Damon, Rebecca	11 40	Haywood & Carnes,	205 20
Dix, James H.	22 80	Harris, Jonathan, heirs of,	638 40
Dalton, Thomas	11 40	Hull, Isaac, heirs of,	150 48
Dee, Patrick	7 60	Hull, I. heirs of, and heirs	
Douglass, Robert	8 36	of Amos Binney, Jr.	253 84
Dunbar, Peter & Thomas,	38 00	Hall, Milton	4 56
Dutton, Francis L. trustee,	174 80	Hay, Marmaduke	17 48
		Harris, Richard	43 32
Edmands, Thomas	72 20	Hurd, Charles	102 60
Eustis, James	15 20	Hollis, John R. heirs of,	3 04
Elwell, David	30 40	Harris, James	6 08
Edmands, Thomas B.	8 36	Harrington, Andrew	7 60
Emerson, E. Mrs. and S.		Harwood, Patty	5 32
Sweetser,	13 68	Holden, George	23 56
English, Jerome	3 04	Horn & Sinclair,	14 44
Eaton, William	395 20	Haskell, Thomas	4 56
		Holbrook, Daniel	4 56
French, Ann	19 00	Hayward, John	9 12
Fuller, Stephen B.	64 60	Harrison, Lydia A.	7 60
Fenwick, Benedict	15 20	Hammond, Edward	25 08
Fosdick, David	37 24	Haynes, Charles	39 52
Fairbanks, Loring & Co.	92 2	Harris, Jerome	10 64
Foster, William, heirs of,	20 52	Howe, Joseph J.	15 20
Foster, Gideon	42 56	Hastings, Edmund T.	49 40
Frothingham, Richard, Jr.		Howard, William C.	7 60
agent,	283 48	Hancock, John, Jr.	57 00
Fiske, Francis	10 64	Holton, Leonard	4 56
Fernald, Wm. heirs of,	31 92	Hatch, John B.	26 60
Farnsworth, William J.	11 40	Hanson, James	4 56
Fullerton, Samuel	12 16	Harwood, James	6 08
Fitz, Abel	90 06	Hazleboom,	9 12
Foster, Charles	120 84	Hamlin, Cornelius	12 16
Fogg, Ezra D.	30 40	Hazlett, William	11 40
Fiske, R. F. & J. C. & Co.	19 00	Haskins, William	7 60
Forbes, Daniel H.	10 64	Holden, Nehemiah	9 12
Farley, William	6 08	Hubbard, W. J. and others,	114 00
Fitchburg Rail Road,	2945 00	Harrod & Fernald	60 80
		Hammatt, Barnabas	9 12
Gerrish, George W.	41 80	Ingolls, John R.	7 60
Gurney, Elizabeth	9 12	Ireland, George W.	18 24
Guild, Reuben	34 20		
Gasner, Peter	49 40	Jones, Ebenezer,	36 48
Goodnow, John	16 72	Jackson, Ebenezer	12 16
Gillman, John T. heirs of,	26 60	Johnson, Seth, heirs of,	22 80
Grant, Moses	76 00	Johnson, William M.	4 56
Guild, Chester & Son,	61 56	Johnson, Polly	5 32
Granger, George T.	7 60	Jones, Jonathan	34 20
Gove & Locke,	12 16	Jackson, George	1 52

*Kellan, Robert	6 08	Parker, Jonathan	22 04
Kendall, Henry A.	11 40	Parkman, Susan	40 28
Kidder, Jerome G.	186 20	Peirce, Jonathan	19 00
Loomis, Hubbel	4 56	Patterson, David	19 00
Lane & Reed,	21 28	Peirce, Abijah H.	18 24
Lakeman, James	34 20	Plympton, Ralph	20 52
Locke, Charles A.	83 60	Pook, Charles L. Jr. ...	16 72
Littlefield, Walter	24 32	Peirce, Thomas	34 20
Lincoln, Beza, admin'r, ..	15 20	Pettengill, Benjamin	95 00
Lawrence, Sylvester	7 60	Phinney, William	3 80
Lawrence, Joshua	34 20	Penniman, Edward M. ..	5 32
Lennox, Asa	10 64	Parsons & Bacon,	9 88
Leavett, H. H.	15 20	Quimby, A. W.	28 88
Lord, Peletiah	7 60	Roberts, Francis R.	7 60
Lane, George F.	10 64	Roberts, John L.	10 64
Lawrence, Brown & Stick-		Robins, Richard	166 44
ney,	12 16	Raymond, William	40 28
Langmaid, Samuel P. ...	8 36	Rand, Benjamin	30 40
Lawrence, Richard C. ..	22 80	Rice & Thaxter,	64 60
Mackentire, James	11 40	Ritchie, James	167 20
Mahan, Benjamin F.	12 92	Rice, John P.	41 80
Mulliken, John W.	31 16	Reed, Samuel G.	14 44
Manning, Mary	6 08	Raymond, Charles F. ...	6 08
Means, James	9 12	Raymond, Francis L. ...	15 96
Munroe, Sally P.	3 80	Richardson, S. B.	2 28
Mountford, Nathaniel ...	6 08	Swett, Tasker H. heirs of,	38 00
Mellows, William	7 60	Sullivan, Richard	699 20
Miller, Charles	7 60	Stevens, John	19 00
McGrath, Edward	15 20	Stearns, Sarah, heirs of, .	38 00
McElroy, William	53 20	Sawyer, Stephen	6 08
Mulliken & Gould,	76 00	Shaw, Mary	91 20
Millen, James	11 40	Stone, William W.	167 20
Morse, Foster	3 80	Smith, Thomas C.	11 40
McKinsley, Rosannah ..	5 32	Swett, John H.	27 36
McKay, John	11 40	Stearns, Eckley	21 28
McElroy, Patrick	6 08	Sheafe, Mary A.	45 60
Morrison, E. J.	7 60	Swasey, John H.	18 24
McKenney & Story,	21 28	Sylvester, Oakes	11 40
McFarlane, David	10 64	Sanderson, Josiah	12 16
Nudd, Thomas	15 20	Saunders, Oliver	30 40
Newcomb, Norton	15 20	Sanborn, Jacob	25 84
Noyes, Clement	12 92	Swan, Joseph	13 68
Payson, Ruth	66 88	Smyth, R. M. N.	79 80
Pratt, John, heirs of,	28 88	Solis, Christopher	125 40
Parks, Elisha	395 20	*Swift, H. & Co.	7 60
Parsons, Nehemiah	15 20	Simpson, Daniel P.	7 60
Parkman, George	9 12	Sawyer, Samuel	15 20
Prentiss, Nathaniel A. ..	24 32	Swett, Benjamin	6 08
Perry, Benjamin	4 56	Somes, John G.	1 52
		Severance, David	2 28
		Skinner, John	39 52
		Sargent, Joseph R.	7 60

Taylor, George A.	22 80	Wiley, Ephraim	11 40
Thorndike, Ebenezer ...	10 64	Winchester, E. A. & W.	45 60
Turner, Larkin	44 08	Whitney, Simon	30 40
Tudor, Frederick	22 80	Wheeler, Increase S. ...	31 92
Torry, Deborah, heirs of, .	30 40	Williams, Mary	3 04
Tufts, Charles	117 80	Walley, Samuel H. Pres't,	9 12
Trott & Bumstead,	3 80	Welch, Abraham	3 80
Tufts, Nathan	266 00	Walker, Thomas	15 20
Turner, Henry	7 60	Winter, Waterman G. ..	12 92
Tenney, Robert G.	12 16	Wiggin, Robert P.	4 56
Twombly, James	22 80	Warren, Charles W.	4 56
Tuttle, John	25 84	Walker, William J.	15 20
Thrasher, Benjamin	15 20	Willson, Shipley W.	13 68
Terhant, Gerard	13 68	Whiting, George	21 28
Thayer, Jason	4 56	Watts, S. B.	3 04
Taft, Alonzo	6 84	Wells, T. G.	36 86
Todd, Moses	18 24	Wills, John	53 20
Turner & Cudworth, ...	86 64	Waitt, Joseph & Co.	11 40
Teel, Benjamin R.	13 68	Whieldon, William W. ..	91 20
Trowbridge, John H. ...	34 20	Williams, Thomas	8 36
Tripp & Colman,	3 04	Willis, Royal B.	12 16
Tenny, Gilbert	15 20	White, Seneca	13 68
Tucker, John C.	26 26	West, Thomas, President,	30 40
Tivnin, Owen	1 52	Whitten, Joseph W.	6 08
Towne, Orr N.	113 24	Wiley, Elizabeth	10 64
Tileston, Edmund P. ...	9 12	Williams, Gilbert	3 80
		Wheeler, Plummer	7 60
Underwood, Joseph, Jr. .	9 12	Weeman, Ebenezer	13 68
Underwood, William ...	64 60	Whittredge, Alfred W.	
Upton, Ebenezer P.	3 04	heirs of,	6 84
Van Voorhis, Henry, heirs		Yeaton, Benjamin	13 68
of,	49 40	Yeaton, George H.	11 40

TREASURER'S STATEMENT
OF
RECEIPTS AND EXPENDITURES,
FOR THE YEAR
ENDING FEBRUARY 29, 1848.

RECEIPTS.

From Notes payable to the Bunker Hill Bank, for temporary Loans,	\$46,000 00	
From Notes payable to J. W. Whitten, for temporary Loan,	2,000 00	
From Notes payable to William Stevens, for temporary Loan,	2,500 00	
		50,500 00
From Notes payable to Lowell Institution, for Saving, for permanent Loan,	26,000 00	
From Notes payable to N. E. M. Life Insurance Company, for permanent Loan,	12,000 00	
From Notes payable to Scituate Savings Insti- tution, for permanent Loan,	1,000 00	
From Notes payable to Warren Savings Insti- tution, for permanent Loan,	7,000 00	
From Notes payable to Suffolk Savings Bank, for permanent Loan,	7,000 00	
From Notes payable to John Callahan, for per- manent Loan,	4,000 00	
From Notes payable to heirs of Esther Sar- gent, for permanent Loan,	15,000 00	
From Notes payable to Charles Johnson, for permanent Loan,	500 00	
		72,500 00
From State Treasurer, on account of Public Schools,		585 92
From State Treasurer, on account of State Paupers,		39 01
From Treasurer of Somerville, for County Tax,		599 95
From Chief Engineer, on account of Fire De- partment,		23 55
From Secretary of Board of Overseers of the Poor,		202 50

Amount carried forward, \$124,450 93

Amount brought forward, \$124,450 93

From James Dana, in favor of the Estate of Solomon Hovey,		42 65	
From William Sawyer, balance of Account rendered by him,		3 07	
From John Donevan, for School House bought of City,		120 00	
From Jacob Hittenger, for Interest on Note, ..		24 00	
From Benjamin Edmands, for old Book Case, ..		2 00	
From City Clerk, on account of Dog Licenses, ..		64 00	
From Nathaniel Pratt, for Rent of City Hall, ..		27 00	
From Richard Nichols, for Rent of City Hall, ..		310 37	
			337 37
From G. Washington Warren,	Entering Drains.	28 52	
" John Callahan,		18 00	
" William H. Keith,		14 10	
" Ezra Brown,		3 00	
" Thomas Beddoe,		9 00	
" J. C. Cushing,		3 00	
" Charles Freeman,		10 80	
			86 42
" Joseph F. Boyd,	Rents.	5 00	
" William M. Edmands, ..		125 00	
" Seth Sawyer,		25 00	
" David Edmands,		30 00	
" E. N. Hunting,		39 00	
" J. C. Cutter,		120 00	
" John Hatsfield,		26 00	
" Palmer & Harding, ...		175 00	
			545 00
" Taxes Assessed in 1847,		65,036 51	
" " " " 1846,		1,810 80	
" " " " 1845,		378 25	
" " " " 1844,		57 00	
			67,282 56
" Interest on Taxes,		215 53	
" Costs on Taxes,		134 97	
			\$193,308 50

EXPENDITURES.

Paid Stoneham Tax,	92
" County Treasurer, in part for County Tax,	2,000 00
" on account of temporary Loans,	31,000 00
" Interest on temporary Loans,	1,132 37
" Interest on permanent Loans,	4,368 14
" Heirs of Esther Sargent, for Almshouse Farm,	15,000 00
" Town Notes,	9,000 00
" on Town Accounts,	3,910 33
" Members of the Military Companies,	204 00
	\$66,615 76

PERMANENT IMPROVEMENTS.

CITY HALL.

REPAIRS AND FURNISHING.

George S. Adams,	\$1,709 95	
Morris Kelly,	1,383 26	
J. B. & C. Wilson,	2,882 00	
Joseph Kingsley,	608 15	
H. G. Waldron,	988 59	
Richardson & Chalk,	1,683 07	
John P. Dimond,	81 87	
William M. Edmands,	300 00	
Stephen Smith,	386 00	
William A. Viles,	1,541 32	
Cross, Brown & Mellen,	15 00	
Benjamin Thompson & Co.	181 25	
A. Stowell, Jr.	769 12	
Charles P. Brooks,	3 00	
Richard Nichols,	11 27	
Edward Pratt,	66 23	
James A. D. Worcester,	175 12	
Roger Herring,	134 88	
Bryant & Herman,	314 80	
	<hr/>	13,134 88

SCHOOL HOUSE AND WARD ROOM IN WARD 2.

Taylor, Hobart & Co.	7,000 00	
Ellis & McKean,	3,500 00	
John Callahan, Land,	3,963 50	
	<hr/>	14,463 50

HIGH SCHOOL HOUSE.

J. & A. S. Tuttle,	8,000 00	
J. B. & C. Willon,	3,000 00	
Edward Pratt,	15 00	
P. J. Stone, Land,	6,338 00	
	<hr/>	17,353 00

HARVARD SCHOOL HOUSE.

George S. Adams,	4,350 00	
M. & J. O. Mason,	2,606 25	
	<hr/>	6,956 25

OLD WINTHROP SCHOOL HOUSE.

George S. Adams,	607 81	
Amos Brown,	1,000 00	
Jacob Forster, Land,	7,000 00	
Timothy Dailey,	25 00	
	<hr/>	8,632 81

Amount carried forward, \$60,540 44

Amount brought forward, \$60,540 44

TRAINING FIELD.

Cross, Brown & Mellen, Trainingfield,	2,115 50	
A. C. Sanborn & Co.	916 73	
J. B. & C. Wilson,	300 00	
		<hr/> 3,332 23
Barker, Felton & Parker, City Survey,		1,300 00
Wm. M. Edmands, Stoves and Ventilators, for School Houses,		727 64
William G. Shattuck, Seats for School Houses,		99 75
		<hr/> \$66,000 06

SCHOOLS.

Hannah S. Austin,	\$ 4 33
James Madden,	6 75
James Kelley,	12 50
Samuel Fowler,	10 20
Emeline Courtney,	35 25
George H. Johnson,	7 50
Johnson, Tolman & Pollard,	51 36
William W. Frost,	27 21
B. F. Brackett,	95 25
Mrs. Hall,	112 00
Nancy Fuller,	52 53
Mrs. Jones,	10 00
Mary McGregor,	6 00
Whitten & Viles,	2 75
Margaret Frye,	48 58
Ames Drake,	16 00
Jonas Tyler,	1 33
James S. Edick,	5 18
C. Soule Cartee,	8 00
Fuller & Davidson,	82 97
Robert Swan,	3 50
N. W. Stratton,	27 00
William G. Shattuck,	39 00
William B. Fowle,	5 00
Mrs. Daniels,	15 50
Abijah Blanchard,	125 97
Institution for the Blind,	7 20
Benjamin Edmands,	8 35
Mrs. Nichols,	22 66
John L. Taggard,	1 18
A. V. Courtney,	118 63
L. F. Whitney,	32 12
J. P. Courier,	5 02
Joseph L. Ross,	7 50
Jacob Caswell,	28 61
R. Herring,	16 14
Mrs. Rebecca Small,	16 25
Eberle & Trask,	49 39
James Arnold,	68 75

Amount carried forward, \$1,193 46

Amount brought forward, \$1,193 46	
J. L. Johnson,	9 25
Thomas Groom,	7 98
C. P. Emmons,	125 24
Samuel Abbott & Co.	5 64
Benjamin Thompson & Co.	15 25
Harvard Church,	65 00
Moses Babcock,	4 31
D. & Z. Bowman,	9 44
H. & S. P. Hill,	20 62
Taylor & Hobart,	14 25
Perez R. Jacobs,	48 00
William C. Bradlee,	4 12
D. Prouty & Co.	131 85
Elijah Wilson,	6 38
Little & Brown,	6 50
George W. Little,	4 35
H. K. Frothingham,	1 90
J. E. Gould,	100 00
Gardner Chilson,	3 00
Samuel Kidder & Co.	11 50
A. Stowell, Jr.	8 25
James Adams,	23 18
James Hanson	3 00
Nathaniel Pratt,	57 00
J. & P. Sanborn,	601 33
John Bryant,	67 97
Teachers' Salaries,	14,061 73
<hr/> \$16,611 50	

NOTE.—The Roll paid under the Town Government, amounting to \$226 15, makes this agree with the School Committee's Report, \$16,837 65.

SCHOOL HOUSES.

A. C. Palmer, finishing 2d story of B. H. School House,	1,072 00
Cross, Brown & Mellen, moving Primary School House to the Neck,	100 00
Newton A. Chandler and others, Land for Primary School House,	1,512 00
Thomas J. Elliott, Repairs of Primary School House,	28 60
<hr/> \$2,712 60	

POOR AND ALMSHOUSE.

H. & S. P. Hill,	196 05
Samuel Abbott & Co.	56 08
Andrew Sawtell,	274 43
Bradley & Richardson,	438 42
John L. Taggard,	103 04
William Tapley,	73 89
Palmer & Harding,	387 40

Amount carried forward, \$1,529 31

Amount brought forward, \$1,529 31	
Nahum Chapin,	275 24
Wesson & Gary,	412 55
N. & G. Tufts,	282 86
Absalom Rand,	63 26
David Edmands,	80 80
W. C. & M. Christy,	157 63
H. T. Meserve,	278 30
M. Richardson,	23 17
Luther F. Whitney,	35 05
Alexander Stowell,	123 21
John Skilton,	125 23
I. F. Arnold,	188 05
James Adams,	34 98
Elias Crafts, Jr.	32 98
James R. Turner,	33 33
Ann Harris,	21 72
Margaret Bangs,	7 50
Perkins & Cummings,	1 00
Jonas Tyler,	17 44
Francis Richardson,	19 57
Joseph Grover,	33 50
Nathaniel Pratt,	118 00
Joanna Hilton,	13 00
Sarah Mahoney,	12 00
Miss Ross,	5 00
William Gray,	150 75
P. Denvir,	8 00
Cottrell & Brooks,	80
Fosdick, Carter & Co.	22 60
John C. Thomas,	7 26
S. G. Phipps,	90 40
J. P. Currier,	56 99
Mullett & Bradbury,	51 96
D. & Z. Bowman,	564 14
Jasper, Stone & Co.	350 29
John W. Hollis,	456 91
E. N. Hunting,	119 22
Charles Poor,	62 22
J. C. Cutter,	14 08
C. C. Pattee,	41 25
David Brown,	1 45
G. W. Little,	45 94
H. J. Call,	31 50
Richard Nichols,	10 75
A. J. Carter,	75
Theodore T. Dearing,	2 50
William Gilbert,	2 25
R. Wason & Co.	136 75
Albert Eaton,	200 00
John P. Flagg,	97 81
William Fosdick,	156 19
Parker Fall,	12 11

Amount carried forward, \$6,619 55

Amount brought forward, \$6,619 55	
Thomas Greenleaf & Co.	99 64
Foster Lawrence & Co.	5 00
Jotham Johnson, Jr.	388 99
William M. Edmands,	40 14
Clement Noyes,	27 15
Benjamin Edmands,	39 00
Frederick Carter,	19 50
Dr. G. Cutler,	6 67
William Arnold,	219 13
Jacob Davis,	45 62
C. P. Emmons,	21 12
Leonard Tufts,	6 97
Lamson & Edmands,	5 39
George W. Adams,	5 00
Charles A. Barker,	25 20
R. B. Edes, Jr. & Co.	34 82
William Saunders,	8 00
James Arnold,	30 47
Charles T. Mullett,	5 32
Thomas Ascroft,	7 96
T. & T. F. Hunnewell,	22 00
Francis Tuttle,	52 50
Oliver Brown,	1 25
Alvah Gage,	47 72
Jesse Wilson,	5 00
Augustine H. Pray,	91 30
R. Bettinson,	60 35
Caleb Symmes,	13 00
Charles Sanderson,	75
Paul Willard,	4 50
Harry Sanderson,	15 50
William Hodgkins,	12 27
Joshua Seavy,	7 00
William Patterson,	11 25
John C. Thomas,	26 75
S. M. Gage & Co.	42 58
Heman S. Doane	9 50
Tapley & Lincoln,	45 50
Samuel Tallman,	16 75
Thomas Greenleaf,	204 00
Noble & Sturtevant,	396 60
James Edmands,	15 31
Benaiah Webster,	9 20
A. H. Heath,	10 19
J. C. Carpenter,	36 44
Benjamin Thompson & Co.	1 85
C. Guild & Sons,	5 04
John Hustin,	3 00
House of Correction, Boston,	38 96
“ “ “ Cambridge,	25 86
Estate of Joseph Burrell, deceased,	46 18
G. H. Warren,	2 00

Amount carried forward, \$8,940 74

Amount brought forward, \$8,940 74	
J. & P. Sanborn,	8 00
Eliza Richardson,	34 50
Adeline Shaw,	102 01
A. R. Thompson,	3 00
Israel Chase,	470 68
Jotham Johnson,	42 09
William Gary,	12 54

\$9,613 56

OVERSEERS OF POOR in Account with the CITY OF CHARLESTOWN,

Commencing May 1, 1847, and ending March 1, 1848.

DR.

To amount of Drafts on City Treasurer,	\$9,618 56
“ “ disbursed by Secretary, as follows, viz:	
“ “ paid sundry persons belonging to	
City or other Towns,	598 05
“ “ sundry bills for Hay, Junk, &c. . .	293 41

Balance of Salary paid A. Eaton, as Superintendent't	886 46
“ “ “ T. J. Stevens, Physician,	117 02
“ amount paid Treasurer of High Street Baptist Ch.	68 19
per vote,	10 00
“ disbursed by A. Eaton, for Straw, Repairs,	
&c. &c.,	219 34
“ of Secretary's Salary,	350 00

Whole amount for support of Poor, \$11,264 57
By amount of Receipts,

4,640 15

Net amount for support of Poor, .. \$6,624 42

CR.

By Cash received of Secretary of State, for their pro- portion of support State Paupers,	\$2,600 00
“ “ “ from Cities and Towns,	281 30
“ “ “ for sale of Pork and Cow,	359 92
“ “ “ “ rent of City Wharf,	181 25
“ “ “ Trustees Poor's Fund, for Wood, ..	70 00
“ “ “ City, for Coal, for City Hall,	202 50
“ “ “ by Superintendent, for the Sale of Oakum, &c.,	300 02
“ amount paid for outstanding Claims, prior to May 1, 1847,	299 03
“ “ due from sundry persons and towns,	346 13

\$4,640 15

THOMAS GREENLEAF,

Secretary of Board of Overseers of Poor.

Charlestown, March 1, 1848.

HIGH WAYS.

Hittenger & Cook,	\$ 34 67
Gage, Hittenger & Co.	15 79
G. Rich,	146 25
James O'Brine,	224 35
John Tutty,	74 05
James Deblois,	300 83
Ivory H. Randall,	179 63
Bernard Murphy,	14 38
William Roach,	255 95
Faucett, Davis & Co.	3,520 84
Charles R. Sturgis,	78 30
William Adams,	25 50
Gilman, Davis & Co.	46 61
John D. Stevens,	139 04
Francis Richardson,	138 75
P. Hubbell,	18 40
B. F. Brackett,	312 88
John Donevan,	231 19
John Long,	160 30
Nathaniel Pratt,	160 55
John Henley,	192 48
Ellis & McKean,	9 54
Willis & Randall,	15 23
Luther Rugg,	19 25
C. C. Smith,	2 25
S. L. Armistead,	12 50
T. R. Goodwin,	2 50
J. B. & C. Wilson,	11 53
E. B. Faunce,	406 58
Warren B. Thomas,	48 16
John Riley,	89 06
William Ryan,	5 31
John Moore,	6 25
Nelson Cutler,	123 18
Levi Goodnow,	62 62
W. S. Richardson,	29 89
Crafts & Taylor,	3 00
Willard & Dalrymple,	59 00
D. C. Willis,	15 86
T. Griffin,	12 75
Jacob Caswell,	30 10
George Neagle,	77 87
Ed. McCrady,	30 62
Michael Donevan,	39 99
Hugh McLaughlin,	131 14
Caleb Morse,	75
James G. Fuller,	21 69
B. W. Parker,	126 60
Betsey Lynde,	15 63
G. W. Warren,	20 00
Abram Chamberlain,	37 22

Amount carried forward,

\$7,736 81

Amount brought forward,		\$7,736 81
Warren S. Thomas,	125 00	
Morris Kelley,	95 16	
J. C. Cushing,	19 30	
Weeman & Harding,	19 42	
Bradley & Richardson,	4 50	
Charles Poole,	3 56	
Benjamin Edmands,	4 48	
Daniel Leman,	3 00	
James Adams,	18 21	
George H. Conant,	1 16	
J. Worthen,	6 00	
J. L. Jennerson,	88 74	
George S. Adams,	221 36	
Haskell Gore,	148 41	
William Tinker,	201 00	
George Dix,	126 25	
Philip Shanahan,	77 50	
Joseph Miller,	9 12	
Worthen & Co.,	15 60	
Leonard Tufts,	6 92	
John Coon,	79	
Benjamin Phipps,	14 14	
T. & T. F. Hunnewell,	50 20	
Heirs of David Stetsoa,	4 50	
Thomas Dearing,	35 50	
John Paine,	15 15	
D. & Z. Bowinan,	6 50	

 \$9,058 28

FIRE DEPARTMENT.

Hancock Company, No. 1,	\$523 43	
Bunker Hill " " 2,	505 50	
Howard " " 3,	485 64	
Warren " " 4,	500 00	
Washington " " 5,	525 33	
Franklin " " 7,	482 31	
Hook and Ladder Company, No. 1,	280 00	
Hose " " 1,	63 13	
Philip C. Rowe,	60 00	
Amos R. Decosta	5 00	
Thomas Greenleaf & Co.	1 73	
Hall & Burrell,	96 43	
John Williams,	1 50	
Clark & Jefferson,	5 00	
George Porter,	14 00	
Crafts & Carter,	42	
S. & E. Thayer,	14 75	
H. G. Waldron,	36 01	
Charles P. Brooks,	110 08	

 Amount carried forward, \$3,710 26

Amount brought forward,		\$3,710 26
Jesse Wilson,	1	25
George Fuller,	20	50
Eberle & Trask,	9	30
Thomas Beddoe,	3	50
William Pedrick,	22	00
R. Watts,	9	46
B. G. Blanchard,	20	25
Shelton & Cheever,	149	47
F. A. Fiske,	12	00
Richardson & Chalk,	10	00
Hittenger & Cook,	43	15
James Boyd & Sons,	323	00
John C. Bell,	1	50
George W. Turner,	19	50
Willis R. Jefferson,	6	71
Nathaniel G. Paine,	1	50
James Emery,	1	50
David L. Tucker,	9	00
James J. Erdick,	2	00
Jacob Carswell,	2	00
Charles Poole,	3	75
Messrs. Hunneman & Co.	223	12
Oliver Brown,	24	62
William M. Edmands,	72	36
Moses Babcock,	12	06
Jotham Barry, Jr.	7	50
Asa Wellman,	3	00
T. M. Cutter,	13	51
T. & T. F. Hunnewell,	7	63
Lysander Cole,	5	62
John Coon,	8	63
S. Kidder & Co.	2	50
Worthen & Co.	2	05
Cross, Brown & Mellen,	338	83
Mark Fiske,	143	37
Charles T. Mullett,	1	50
Rodger Herring	4	23
Kendall Bailey, 2d,		33
Martin Burckes, Jr.	2	96
G. W. Little,	1	22
Weeman & Harding,		75

\$5,257 39

SALARIES OF CITY OFFICERS.

G. W. Warren,	\$375 00
Amos Stone,	600 00
A. B. Shedd,	510 93
Paul Willard, Jr.	300 00
James Deblois,	525 00
Richard Nichols,	450 00

Amount carried forward, \$2,760 93

Amount brought forward, \$2,760 93	
Nathaniel Pratt,	262 50
Adolphus J. Carter,	187 50
George J. Lindsey,	37 50
Assessors,	800 00
Isaac Cook,	112 50
Henry Conn,	50 00
James M. Gardner,	50 00
Stephen Kelley,	37 50
Joseph F. Boyd,	37 50
Ames Drake,	12 50
T. J. Elliot,	12 50
Isaac Blanchard,	40 00

\$4,400 93

WATCH.

Perez R. Jacobs,	\$ 16 67
Charles Sanderson,	100 67
Jonathan Bartlett,	75 60
Isaac Wetherbee,	6 60
Charles Hackett,	5 50
Nathaniel D. Howe,	5 50
Augustus Taylor,	91 70
A. J. Carter,	88 00
Moran Knight,	78 25
Russell Upham,	5 50
Francis Powers,	88 15
Asa B. Barker,	87 05
Joshua W. Lincoln,	82 50
William Norton,	85 95
Joseph Davis,	87 05
Harry Sanderson,	85 95
William B. Unthank,	60 00
John C. Hutchinson,	84 85
Stephen Fosdick,	58 85
A. L. Melvin,	51 85
Judah Wetherbee,	59 40
Joseph Currill,	60 50
Joseph Bibram,	67 25
Stephen Fuller,	51 70
Nelson Cutler,	72 60
Charles Parkinson,	55 95
John Sawtell,	26 40
George Richardson,	60 40
John W. Smith,	40 70
Ebenezer Parker,	86 20
Moses G. Flanders,	82 80
E. R. Davis,	80 30
William McCloud,	38 40
Benjamin Hearsey,	1 10

Amount carried forward, \$2,029 89

Amount brought forward,	\$2,029 89	
Harper Percival,	45 10	
Benjamin Huff,	48 55	
E. R. Fletcher,	3 45	
William H. Jones,	47 30	
Daniel Fosdick,	11 00	
Benjamin F. Brackett,	47 30	
William Phipps,	48 55	
Russell Lufkin,	1 10	
William Laird,	1 10	
Isaac Sargent,	18 70	
Perkins Norton,	48 55	
John W. Ginter,	26 90	
James G. Dadley,	33 00	
John West,	1 10	
Royal Underwood,	31 10	
Joseph Cutter,	4 55	
John C. Martin,	2 50	
Joseph Mears,	27 50	
		<hr/>
		\$2,477 24

POLICE.

Sundry persons, for Police on 17th June, and reception of President of the U. S.	\$153 00	
A. J. Carter,	80 00	
Asa B. Barker,	84 00	
Isaac Sargent,	246 75	
Charles R. Knight,	20 00	
		<hr/>
		\$583 75

LAMPS AND LIGHTING.

Luther Rugg,	\$531 65	
G. W. Little,	943 39	
William Butterfield,	29 14	
		<hr/>
		\$1,504 17

RESERVOIRS.

Marshall Blanchard,	\$ 3 30	
Atkinson Brown,	8 75	
Gilman Davis & Co.	61 62	
J. L. Jennerson,	808 82	
Joseph Burrill,	41 00	
Jesse Wilson,	76 75	
E. B. Faunce,	3 25	
Sanford & Co.	12 69	
D. C. Willis & Co.	35 78	
C. Stinson,	320 00	

Amount carried forward, \$1,371 96

Amount brought forward,	\$1,371 96
Massachusetts State Prison,	35 30
Willard Dalrymple,	229 42
T. & T. F. Hunnewell,	10 50
Hittenger & Co.	23 14
High Way Department,	90 00
Benjamin Page,	5 00
Nelson Cutler,	15 75
Morris Kelley,	50 00

\$1,831 07

MAIN DRAINS & COMMON SEWERS.

George S. Adams,	\$158 50
Timothy Donevan,	141 25
Hubbell & Abbott,	45 00
Nathaniel Pratt,	315 00

\$659 75

CONTINGENCIES.

Caleb Rand,	\$ 31 50
H. S. Warren,	578 49
Josiah Brackett,	14 50
Perez R. Jacobs,	5 25
Thomas R. Knights,	10 00
Little & Brown,	46 50
Nathaniel Pratt,	122 05
Ames Drake,	18 87
Charles Poole,	8 00
Richard Nichols,	74 01
Benjamin Edmands,	6 40
A. J. Carter,	20 68
Charles Sanderson,	20 68
Luther Rugg,	53 20
Charlestown Post Office,	5 54
Bethesda Society,	3 00
J. A. D. Worcester,	16 75
B. F. Brackett,	1 50
Asa Wellman,	32 50
Worthen & Co.	14 00
Thomas Beddoe,	1 00
Stephen Brintnall,	6 00
Benjamin Connor,	6 00
G. Washington Warren, Disbursements,	63 50
Gustavus V. Hall,	10 00
Silas Crane,	1 50
William Butterfield,	8 09
A. B. Shedd,	51 75
H. H. Seaward,	3 00
Samuel Fowler,	1 25

Amount carried forward, \$1,235 51

Amount brought forward,		\$1,235 51
C. R. Knights,	23	68
Nathaniel Johnson,	20	50
Lexington & West Cambridge Rail Road,	10	00
Howe,	28	60
Benjamin Brown, Jr.	127	50
Nelson Cutler,	3	00
Thomas H. Farnsworth,	1	50
Nathan Emerson,	8	25
Philander Ames,	247	96
Benjamin Thompson & Co.	83	09
J. B. & C. Wilson,	42	20
Sleeper & Rogers,	2	50
Charlestown Artillery,	16	25
C. P. Emmons,	258	88
Harrison Wingate,	52	50
J. Stone & Co.	4	10
Jonathan Tilson,	5	00
Ellis & McKean,	29	70
Taylor & Hobart,	5	87
T. W. Willard,	9	00
Jonathan Howe,	44	40
Joseph Mears,	67	63
John Bryant,	5	50
Ames Brown,	130	00
George Clapp,	19	50
T. J. Stover, Jr.	12	00
Theodore Dearing,	4	00
John P. Flagg,	6	00
Asa B. Barker,	22	25
Isaac Sargent,	5	50
Joshua Bennett,	15	00
W. Jones,	3	00
James G. Dudley,	3	00
John Ginter,	2	50
William McCloud,	1	50
Warren S. Thomas,	10	00
George S. Smith,	35	00
Oliver C. Cutter,	44	75
Thomas J. Elliott,	125	01
Crafts & Taylor,	5	20
William M. Edmands,	316	25
J. L. Cady,	60	00
J. M. Seavey,	1	50
A. Chamberlain,	8	67
T. R. Goodwin,	21	00
S. Bigelow,	3	00
N. Stratton,	1	85
D. & Z. Bowman,	5	54
J. Delano,	2	00
Society of the M. E. Church,	150	00
A. Blanchard,	40	25
Abel Stowell, Jr.	152	88

Amount carried forward, \$2,304 76

	Amount brought forward, \$2,304 76
Esther Sargent,	100 00
William S. Rollins,	27 50
David Dodge,	14 00
Aaron Clark, 2d,	3 00
Hittenger & Cook,	16 00
A. Carleton,	15 25
Paul Willard,	25 00
Bunker Hill Encampment,	65 00
D. B. Weston,	335 19
George W. Turner,	1 00
Moses P. Worthen,	7 50
Moses Babcock,	5 95
Stephen Smith,	139 50
James Adams,	4 47
Beals & Greene,	1 50
Daily Advertiser,	5 50
Overseers of the Poor,	202 50
William A. Viles,	36 00
John R. Barnicoat,	1 50
George Fuller,	23 44
Washington Engine Company,	7 50
C. Symmes,	27 85
W. W. Wheildon,	100 00
William G. Shattuck,	78 50
Roger Herring,	66 01
Charles P. Brooks,	86 07
David Granger,	1 21
Lessees of Fountain Hall,	4 00
Wesson & Gary,	5 00
Barker, Felton & Parker,	304 50
First Parish,	50 00
Thomas P. Whitney,	50 00
Henry L. Jaques,	74 84
A. R. Thompson,	180 00

 \$5,605 55

Celebration of 17th of June.

Boston Daily Advertiser,	\$11 83
Boston Brass Band,	90 00
Crafts & Taylor,	2 00
Charlestown Artillery,	75 00
Jacob Caswell,	37 73
White's Cornet Band,	42 00
Thomas Knights,	10 00
Boston Courier,	17 18
Harrison Wingate,	8 00
James G. Hovey,	108 00
O. C. Cutter,	62 50
Thomas Beddoe,	5 00
Boston Daily Atlas,	16 00

 Amount carried forward, \$485 24

Amount brought forward,	\$485 24
Patrick Campbell,	25 00
B. F. Brackett,	1 50
P. R. Jacobs,	1 50
Boston Post,	19 88
Samuel Thompson,	8 00
Sleeper & Rogers,	2 00
James F. Fullam,	5 00
Schouler & Brewer,	7 00

\$555 12

Reception of the President of the United States.

William H. Barker,	\$18 00
Samuel Brintnall,	15 00
John Tapley,	15 00
O. P. Caswell,	18 00
A. Jordan,	15 00
J. Kennar,	6 00
W. H. Caswell,	4 50
C. Poor,	15 00
T. Peterson,	24 00
R. Jones,	6 00
W. Johnson,	6 00
G. W. Turner,	7 00
T. R. Goodwin,	52 02
H. C. Hill,	6 00
A. Harding,	1 00
D. W. & S. H. Barnes,	54 25
A. Fearing & Co.	42 21
C. Barnard,	7 00
Luther Rugg,	3 00
Crafts & Taylor,	4 50
James G. Swan,	14 50
Oliver C. Cutter,	155 00
Boston Morning Post,	7 08
Boston Brigade Band,	80 00
John S. Reed,	30 00
James Gilday,	6 00
Alexander Stowell,	32 12
Bunker Hill Encampment,	6 00
Nathaniel Pratt,	6 00
John A. Ross,	24 00
Bunker Hill Engine Company, No. 2,	12 00
Franklin " " " " 7,	12 00
Harrison Wingate,	16 75
Hancock Engine Company No. 1,	12 00
Howard " " " " 3,	12 00

Amount carried forward, \$744 93

	Amount brought forward,	\$744 93
Boston Brass Band,		68 00
White's Cornet Band,		75 00
B. T. Downer,		8 00
Schouler & Brewer,		7 00
Forbes Oakman,		1 00
Proprietors of Boston Courier,		4 25
James F. Fullam,		132 00
Dexter, Hixson & Dexter,		45 00

\$1,085 18

Dr. CITY of CHARLESTOWN, in Account

To Cash disbursed at sundry times, as detailed in the foregoing
Schedules of Expenditures, viz:

Paid Stoneham Tax,	\$	92
" County Treasurer, in part for County Tax,		2,000 00
" on account of temporary Loans,		31,000 00
" Interest on " "		1,132 37
" " " permanent "		4,368 14
" Heirs of Esther Sargent, for Almshouse Farm, ...		15,000 00
" members of the Military Companies,		204 00
" Town Notes,		9,000 00
" on Town Accounts,		3,910 33
" " account of Permanent Improvements,		66,000 06
" " " " Schools,		16,611 50
" " " " School Houses,		2,712 60
" " " " Poor and Almshouse,		9,613 56
" " " " Highways,		9,058 28
" " " " Fire Department,		5,257 39
" " " " Salaries,		4,400 93
" " " " Watch,		2,477 24
" " " " Police,		583 75
" " " " Lamps and Lighting,		1,504 17
" " " " Reservoirs,		1,831 07
" " " " Drains,		659 75
" " " " Contingencies,		7,245 85
Lost by Robbery, November 12, 1847,		759 34
Balance in the hands of the Treasurer, March 1, 1848, .		1,524 24
		<u>\$196,855 49</u>

The Joint Standing Committee on Finance, have examined this Account Current, together with the foregoing Schedules of Receipts and Expenditures, all of which they find to be accurate, and sustained by proper vouchers.

The balance in the hands of the Treasurer, March 1, 1848, was, one thousand five hundred and twenty-four dollars, and twenty-four cents.

G. WASHINGTON WARREN,	} Finance Committee.
CHARLES W. MOORE,	
PHILANDER S. BRIGGS,	

Charlestown, March 30, 1848.

Current with AMOS STONE, City Treasurer, Cr.

By Balance in hands of Treasurer, May 13, 1847,	\$ 2,815 40
“ Cash received at sundry times, as detailed in the foregoing Schedules of Receipts, viz :	
“ Notes payable for temporary Loans,	50,500 00
“ “ “ “ permanent “	72,500 00
“ State Treasurer, on account of Public Schools, ...	585 92
“ “ “ “ “ State Paupers, ...	39 01
“ Treasurer of Somerville, for County Tax,	599 95
“ Chief Engineer, on account of Fire Department, .	23 55
“ Secretary of Board of Overseers of the Poor,	202 50
“ James Dana, in favor of Estate of Solomon Hovey,	42 65
“ Wm. Sawyer, balance of account rendered by him,	3 07
“ John Donevan, for School House bought of City, .	120 00
“ Jacob Hittenger, for Interest on Note,	24 00
“ By Benjamin Edmands, for old Book Case,	2 00
“ City Clerk, on account of Dog Licenses,	64 00
“ Rent of City Hall,	337 37
“ sundry persons for entering Drains,	86 42
“ “ “ “ Rents,	545 00
“ Taxes collected to March 1, 1848,	67,282 56
“ Interest “ on Taxes to March 1, 1848,	215 53
“ Costs “ “ “ to March 1, 1848,	134 97
“ unpaid Rolls,	731 59
	<hr/>
	\$196,855 49
“ Balance of Account,	<hr/>
	\$1,524 24

E. & O. E.

AMOS STONE, *Treasurer and Collector.*

Charlestown, Mass., March 30, 1848.

SCHEDULE AND VALUATION

OF

CITY PROPERTY.

City Hall, Land and Building,	\$35,000 00
Lot of Land on Medford Street, 30,625 feet,	10,200 00
“ “ “ “ 5,000 “ and Flats, .	5,000 00
“ “ “ B. Hill “ 4,700 “ at 25 cents,	1,175 00
“ “ in Stoneham,	200 00
Ledge of Land on Cambridge Road,	500 00
Hearse House and Hearse,	100 00
Tomb Lots in Old Burying Ground,	500 00
City Bell and Clock,	500 00
Furniture in City Hall Building,	2,500 00
Military Articles, \$100; Weights and Measures, \$50 00,	150 00
Almshouse Land and Wharf,	70,000 00
Furniture of do., Live Stock, Provisions, &c.,	1,700 00
City Farm, containing 45 acres,	15,000 00
High School House, Monument Square, when completed,	26,000 00
Winthrop School House, Bunker Hill Street,	21,000 00
Harvard “ “ Harvard “	18,000 00
Warren “ “ Summer “	12,000 00
Bunker Hill “ “ Bunker Hill “	9,700 00
Primary “ “ Winthrop Square, four Schools and two Engine Rooms, ...	13,000 00
“ “ “ Bow Street, four Schools, ...	5,000 00
“ “ “ Cross “ two “ ...	2,400 00
“ “ “ B. Hill “ one School, ...	1,350 00
“ “ “ Mead “ one “ ...	1,000 00
“ “ “ Main “ one “ ...	800 00
“ “ “ B. Hill “	600 00
“ “ “ Elm “	600 00
“ “ “ “ “	500 00
“ “ “ Kingston Street,	2,000 00
“ “ “ Moulton “	500 00
“ “ “ Sullivan “	2,500 00
“ “ “ Chelsea “ (on leased land,)	250 00
“ “ “ Winthrop “ “ “ “	500 00
Maps, Books, Desks, Globes, Stoves, &c.	500 00

Amount carried forward, \$260,725 00

Amount brought forward,		\$260,725 00
No. 1 Engine House and Land,	\$ 700 00	
Engine,	1,200 00	
Furniture,	30 00	
		<hr/> 1,930 00
No. 2 Engine House and Land,	\$1,400 00	
Engine,	1,200 00	
Furniture,	30 00	
		<hr/> 2,630 00
No. 3 Engine House and Land,	\$1,300 00	
Engine,	1,200 00	
Furniture,	30 00	
		<hr/> 2,530 00
No. 4 Engine,	\$1,200 00	
Furniture,	75 00	
		<hr/> 1,275 00
No. 5 Engine,	\$1,200 00	
Furniture,	65 00	
		<hr/> 1,265 00
No. 7 Engine House and Land,	\$1,200 00	
Engine,	1,200 00	
Furniture,	45 00	
		<hr/> 2,445 00
Hook and Ladder House and Land,	\$1,200 00	
Carriage, &c.	200 00	
Furniture,	25 00	
		<hr/> 1,425 00
Hose Carriage and Hose,	\$ 800 00	
Extra Hose for the several Companies,	1,200 00	
“ Ladders and Fire Hooks,	25 00	
		<hr/> 2,025 00
Jacob Hittenger's Note,		400 00
Flats appurtenant to the Old Burying Ground,		
Claim against Boston and Maine Rail Road,		
Deposit in Phoenix Bank, \$1,194 45, worth ..		125 00
		<hr/> \$276,775 00

Amount due from different Estates for Drains
paid for by the City, but not yet assessed,

DEBTS OF THE CITY, FEBRUARY 29, 1848.

PERMANENT LOANS.

Lowell Institution for Savings, at 5 per cent.,	\$61,000 00	
“ “ “ “ at 5½ “ “	26,000 00	
Warren “ “ “ at 6 “ “	7,000 00	
Suffolk “ “ “ at 6 “ “	7,000 00	
John Callahan, at 5 “ “	4,000 00	
Scituate Institution for “ at 6 “ “ on		
account of loan of \$3,000,	1,000 00	
New England Mutual Life Insurance Com-		
pany, at 6 per cent., on account of loan		
of \$20,000,	12,000 00	
Trustees of Poor's Fund,	8,500 00	
School Committee, including their claim, ..	5,600 00	
Esther Sargent and others, for Malden Farm,	15,000 00	
		<hr/>
		147,100 00

TEMPORARY LOANS.

Bunker Hill Bank,	\$15,000 00	
William Stevens, Treasurer,	2,500 00	
Sundry Individuals,	2,500 00	
		<hr/>
		20,000 00
		<hr/>
		\$167,100 00

N. B. To meet the above Temporary Loans, and also the balance due on the Public Improvements, permanent loans have been authorized and engaged.

THE UNIVERSITY OF CHICAGO
LIBRARY

THE UNIVERSITY OF CHICAGO
LIBRARY
1215 EAST 58TH STREET
CHICAGO, ILL. 60637
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